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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRARY
OCT 10 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:
October 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Reserve

CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1941

ALL WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	16.9	Bushels
Preliminary production	961,194,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	51.2	Percent of 1941 crop
" " "	492,324,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	16.8	Bushels
Preliminary production	276,228,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	16.9	Bushels
Preliminary production	44,490,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	16.8	Bushels
Preliminary production	231,732,000	Bushels

CORN

Indicated yield per acre	30.5	Bushels
Indicated production	2,625,502,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	21.4	Percent of 1940 Crop
" " "	465,618,000	Bushels

OATS

Preliminary yield per acre	30.6	Bushels
Preliminary production	1,138,843,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	81.0	Percent of 1941 Crop
" " "	922,423,000	Bushels

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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Release:-
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated Oct. 1, 1941 ¹	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated	
						Sept. 1, 1941 ¹	Oct. 1, 1941 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	28.3	30.5	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,523,964	2,625,502
Wheat, all..... "	13.3	15.3	16.9	747,507	816,698	957,563	961,194
Winter..... "	14.4	16.3	17.0	569,417	589,151	684,966	684,966
All spring..... "	10.5	13.1	16.8	178,090	227,547	272,597	276,228
Durum..... "	9.3	11.1	16.9	27,598	34,776	43,249	44,490
Other spring..... "	10.7	13.5	16.8	150,492	192,771	229,348	231,738
Oats..... "	27.3	35.5	30.6	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,129,757	1,138,843
Barley..... "	20.6	23.1	25.2	224,970	309,235	349,596	351,522
Rye..... "	11.2	12.7	13.5	38,472	40,601	46,462	46,462
Buckwheat..... "	16.0	16.2	17.1	7,315	6,350	5,925	6,109
Flaxseed..... "	6.4	9.7	9.9	11,269	31,217	31,900	31,825
Rice..... "	48.4	50.2	48.8	45,673	52,754	60,572	57,934
Grain sorghums..... "	11.0	12.3	17.8	84,253	121,371	150,667	152,143
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.40	1.37	69,650	86,312	85,300	85,733
Hay, wild..... "	.76	.81	.96	9,083	8,844	10,965	10,965
Hay, clover and timothy ² "	1.10	1.31	1.17	24,587	29,287	25,678	25,678
Hay, alfalfa..... "	1.93	2.18	2.18	24,907	30,578	33,034	33,178
Beans, dry edible 100-lb bag. ³	781	876	896	13,297	16,074	17,545	18,226
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.8	14.0	22.2	4,371	3,812	7,817	7,817
Soybeans for beans.. "	16.1	16.1	18.9	35,506	79,837	110,884	111,618
Cowpeas for peas..... "	6.4	6.3	6.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peanuts ⁴lb.	714	864	776	1,063,374	1,734,340	1,498,750	1,480,280
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.3	129.0	370,045	397,722	373,853	374,533
Sweetpotatoes..... "	83.0	80.3	83.2	73,208	61,998	73,949	70,147
Tobacco.....lb.	832	1,034	911	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,255,865	1,254,396
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	18.0	15.0	19.0	4,729	4,268	5,890	5,626
Sugar beets..... "	11.4	13.3	13.1	9,284	12,192	9,868	9,933
Broomcorn..... "	³ 255	³ 297	³ 364	41	41	40	40
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,297	1,155	⁵ 34,784	⁵ 42,552	43,200	40,552
Condition Oct. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l. crop ⁶ bu.	⁷ 61	60	67	⁵ 125,310	⁵ 114,391	128,322	124,754
Peaches, total crop "	⁸ 60	⁸ 61	⁸ 79	⁵ 54,356	⁵ 54,430	69,754	69,659
Pears, total crop.... "	65	72	71	⁵ 27,278	⁵ 31,622	31,646	30,907
Grapes ⁹ton	72	76	80	⁵ 2,264	⁵ 2,544	2,599	2,664
Pecans.....lb.	47	53	52	64,676	88,426	86,234	84,909
Pasture.....	63	71	75	-----	-----	-----	-----

- ¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. ² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
³ Pounds. ⁴ Picked and threshed. ⁵ Includes some quantities not harvested.
⁶ See footnote on table by States. ⁷ Short-time average.
⁸ Production in percentage of a full crop.
⁹ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1941

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(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1941	1941 Percent of 1940
	Average 1930-39	1940		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,449	85,943	99.4
Wheat, all.....	55,884	53,503	56,783	106.1
Winter.....	39,141	36,147	40,316	111.5
All spring.....	16,742	17,356	16,467	94.9
Durum.....	2,786	3,121	2,640	84.6
Other spring.....	13,956	14,235	13,827	97.1
Oats.....	36,487	34,847	37,236	106.9
Barley.....	10,707	13,394	13,977	104.4
Rye.....	3,320	3,192	3,436	107.6
Buckwheat.....	460	393	357	90.8
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,234	3,228	99.8
Rice.....	942	1,051	1,186	112.8
Grain sorghums.....	7,564	9,856	8,549	86.7
Cotton.....	31,223	23,861	22,633	94.9
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	61,592	62,488	101.5
Hay, wild.....	11,791	10,896	11,445	105.0
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	22,363	22,387	21,898	97.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,048	15,218	108.3
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	1,836	2,033	110.7
Peas, dry field.....	261	272	352	129.4
Soybeans for beans.....	2,052	4,961	5,918	119.3
Soybeans ²	5,467	10,528	9,900	94.9
Cowpeas ²	2,647	3,120	3,331	106.8
Peanuts ³	1,486	2,007	1,908	95.1
Velvetbeans ²	114	161	175	108.7
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,053	2,904	95.1
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	772	843	109.2
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,404	1,376	98.0
Sorgo for sirup.....	219	200	193	96.5
Sugarcane for sugar....	257	285	296	103.9
Sugarcane for sirup....	137	105	110	104.8
Sugar beets.....	815	916	761	83.1
Broomcorn.....	324	279	222	79.6
Hops.....	30	33	35	107.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	328,379	320,288	325,224	101.5

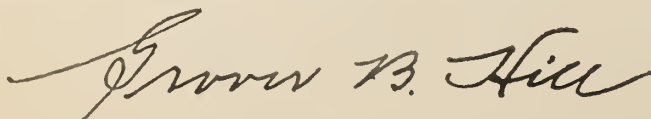
GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1930-39		1940		1941	
	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels
Wheat.....	45.2	337,511	45.2	369,447	51.2	492,324
Oats.....	81.0	810,382	83.1	1,026,452	81.0	922,423
Corn (old crop) ⁴	11.0	235,134	23.4	548,625	21.4	465,618

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ² Grown alone for all purposes.

³ Picked and threshed. ⁴ Data based on corn for grain.

APPROVED:



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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1941

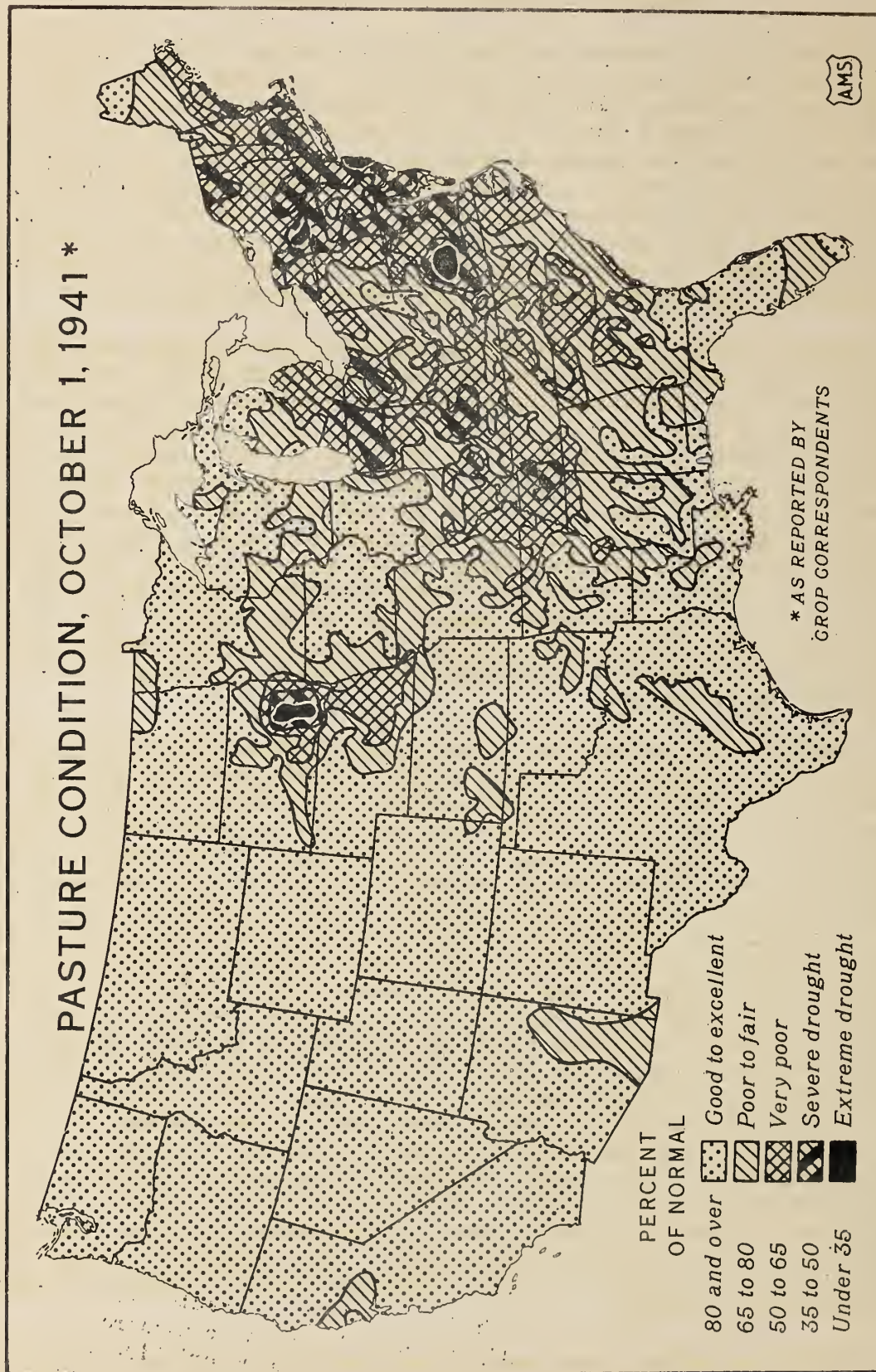
National crop prospects improved about 2 percent during September. In the whole area east of the Great Plains warm weather hastened the maturing of late fields of corn, soybeans, beans, cotton and sorghums and there has been little damage from frost, except locally in the Mountain States. The storm that entered from the Gulf caused some damage to rice and pecans and took off some apples and pears as far north as Michigan and the eastern drought slightly reduced prospects for peanuts and sweet potatoes. Most crops, however, are turning out about as expected earlier in the season and it is becoming increasingly probable that yields per acre will exceed the record high yields secured last year and that aggregate crop production will nearly equal the high record established in 1937.

Very dry weather prevailed during September from Indiana and the lower Mississippi River eastward but there was much more than normal rainfall in most States farther west. There are, therefore, sharp contrasts between East and West in the progress of farm work, in the condition of fall pastures and in prospects for the winter grains being planted. In the East the dry weather hurt pastures, fall vegetables and a few other crops, caused an acute shortage of water in some areas and interfered to some extent with the sowing of fall grains but it permitted rapid progress with most fall work and the pasture season is now so nearly over that further damage does not seem likely to be serious. In the western half of the country the rain has interfered with threshing and harvesting but in the Great Plains States where there has often been a lack of moisture at this season the soil is now in good condition for seeding winter wheat in most States and the above-normal rainfall has helped to reestablish the reserve of soil moisture that was depleted by recent droughts.

A review of the production of the principal food crops makes an impressive showing this year. Wheat is expected to show the highest yield per acre on record and a production of 961 million bushels which would be above production in any past year except 1915. The crops of rice, dry beans and dry peas are all substantially larger than any previously harvested. The production of potatoes and sweet potatoes although only about average is probably sufficient. The aggregate commercial production of other vegetables will probably slightly exceed last year's record total. The production of the 8 principal vegetables for canning and processing will probably exceed 4,500,000 tons. Last year's output of 3,842,000 tons was the largest previously recorded. The principal commercial truck crops show an estimated total of 6,576,000 tons, which would be 4 percent below last year's record figure. The principal decreases from last year are in cabbage, onions, and water-melons. Production trends vary; but it is noticeable that some of the higher priced vegetables are showing substantial increases. With the total tonnage of commercial vegetables nearly 10 percent above the 10-year average, celery leads with 34 percent more than the average production, followed by carrots, lima beans, asparagus, cauliflower, snap beans, artichokes, tomatoes and peppers, all of which are 15 percent or more above average. New-crop acreages reported to date in the fall and winter vegetable producing areas in the South also show substantial further increases to 25 percent above average. The strawberry acreage being grown for harvest next season shows a slight reduction from this season's acreage but it is 14 percent above average.

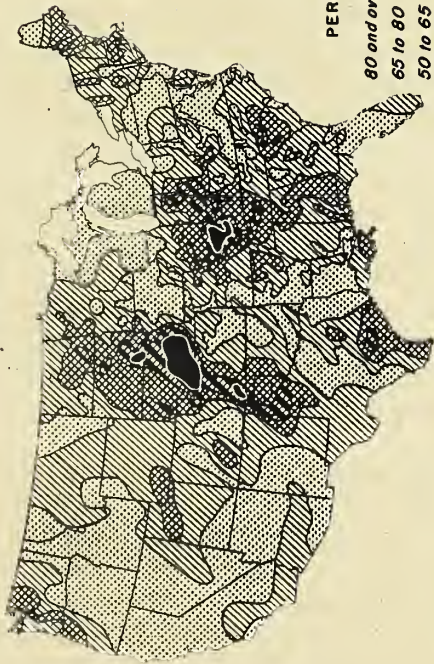
The 1941 commercial fruit crop is now expected to exceed the record crop of 1937. The tonnage finally harvested depends considerably on how the fine prospects for oranges, grapefruit and lemons materialize for some of the young oranges now on the trees may not be picked for nearly a year. Present indications are that the total of these citrus fruits may equal the record 1940 production of nearly 142 million boxes. This would be more than a box of citrus fruit for each

PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1941 *

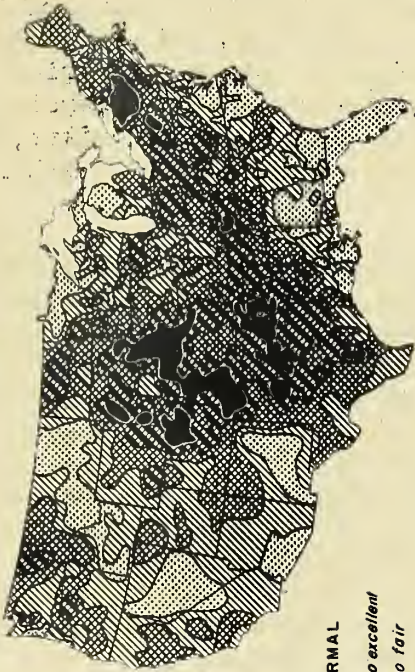


PASTURE CONDITION*

OCTOBER 1, 1940



OCTOBER 1, 1939

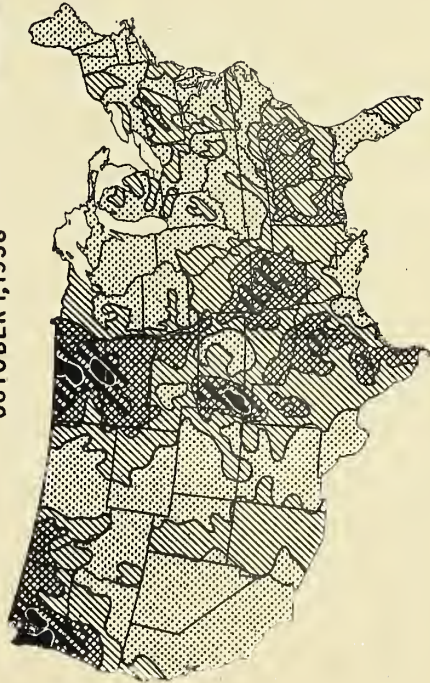


PERCENT OF NORMAL

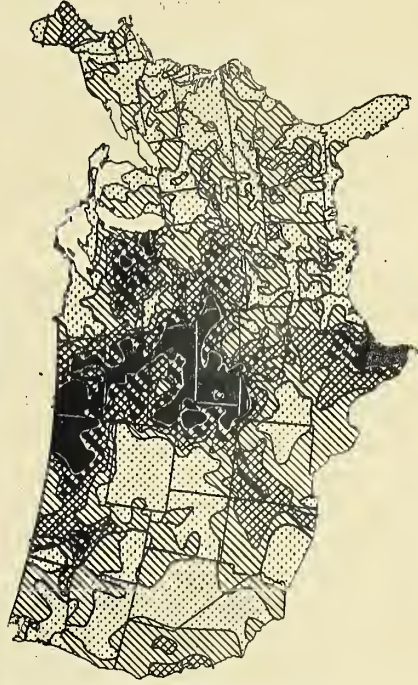
80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

OCTOBER 1, 1938



OCTOBER 1, 1937



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD
October 1, 1941

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1941
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person in the country. Estimates for other fruits show the second-largest peach crop in 20 years, a strawberry crop about equal to the record crop of last year, about an average crop of commercial apples, rather large, but not exceptional crops of grapes, plums, and cranberries, and fair crops of prunes and apricots. On a fresh fruit basis the total for all fruits (exclusive of non-commercial apples) adds to the large total of 227 pounds per capita and, with exports limited, fruits have been moving into consumption at relatively lower prices than most other farm products.

The acreage in corn is unusually small but, as husking progresses, the yield has exceeded expectations and it now seems likely to average 30.5 bushels per acre. Such a yield has been exceeded in only two seasons, 1905 and 1906. The crop is now estimated at 2,626,000,000 bushels. This would be the third largest corn crop since 1928 but only a little larger than the crops of the past 3 years. With both barley and grain sorghums exceeding previous records and oats above average, these crops, together with corn, give a total feed grain crop of 104 million tons, the largest since 1932. This production is sufficient to permit farmers to increase their flocks and herds the six percent that seemed to be indicated during the summer and to feed fairly liberally as in other years of large supplies without reducing the large reserves of grain carried over from last season. However, the reports of grain on farms and the records of milk and egg production would seem to indicate that farmers are feeding heavier than in any recent year.

Hay supplies are not evenly distributed and there is an acute shortage in portions of the Northeast, but for the country as a whole hay supplies are more than ample for current needs. Hay production was close to 97 million tons compared with a big crop of 95 million tons last year and a 10-year average below 80 million. This year's production is sufficient to permit a continuation of the upward trends in the number of cattle and sheep and a continuation of the very liberal feeding of the last two seasons and still permit farmers to have as large a carryover of hay next spring as they had last spring.

In addition to the large hay crop there has probably been a record production of sweet sorghum or "cane" grown for forage and hay, chiefly in the southern part of the Great Plains Area. Instead of the 2 to 5 million tons per year produced up to 1937, production increased to between 8 and 9 million tons in 1938 and 1939 and to nearly 14 million tons last year. With favorable growing weather, this year's crop will probably be even larger and it should provide that area with an abundance of roughage for current use and some for reserve against future needs.

As the cotton crop is expected to be about 16 percent below the 10-year average the cottonseed crop will also be small but there are large crops of the other seeds that are extensively crushed for oil. The soybean crop now being harvested is expected to approach 112 million bushels which would exceed any previous soybean crop by 20 million bushels. Peanut production is expected to be only a little short of $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds, or more than were produced in any season before last year. With a flaxseed crop slightly exceeding that of last year and the largest since 1902, the total tonnage of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed will probably exceed the production of any past year except the occasional seasons when cotton production has exceeded 16 million bales.

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Milk production on October 1 was at record levels on the basis of production per cow, total daily production and per capita production. Reports from farmers in the various groups of States showed milk production per cow ranging from 7 to 14 percent above the 10-year average for the date. In areas suffering from drought farmers appear to have been drawing heavily on winter feed supplies to maintain milk production. Egg production was also high, the October 1 reports showing egg production per 100 hens to be 19 percent above the 10-year average for the date.

The condition of pastures on October 1 was the second highest for the date since 1928. This favorable showing is due chiefly to the excellent pastures in the western half of the country as severe drought conditions have developed from northern Indiana and western Tennessee eastward, chiefly as a result of deficient rainfall and hot weather in September. In the Northeast the shortage of green feed will tend to cause winter feeding to start several weeks earlier than usual and will draw heavily on supplies of feed that in many places are short because of the drought last spring. Since October 1 rains have improved moisture conditions in much of the Ohio valley and parts of the Northeast but the lateness of the season will limit pasture growth in the latter area. Pasture conditions in the Central Atlantic Coast States continued critical with no adequate rain in the first 9 days of October.

Western ranges appear to be in the best condition since 1927. The reports received indicate an excellent supply of range feed, ample reserve of hay, the best soil moisture supply in many years and cattle and sheep in excellent conditions.

WHEAT: The October 1 estimate of total wheat production at 961,194,000 bushels moved a little closer to the billion bushel mark by the addition since September 1 of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of spring wheat. This compares with the September 1 estimate of 957,563,000 bushels, 816,698,000 bushels harvested in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 747,507,000 bushels. With the exception of the considerable spring wheat still in the fields uncut or in the shock in the northern edge of the spring wheat belt from North Dakota on west to Washington State, the current 1941 estimate is based on post-harvest reported yields. The evidence of larger yields is apparent even after taking account of wet weather's interference with harvesting in the northern spring wheat States with accompanying damage and loss of grain. Winter wheat production is unchanged from the August 1 estimate of 684,966,000 bushels.

The October 1 preliminary estimate of all spring wheat is 276,228,000 bushels, compared with 227,547,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 178,090,000 bushels. Yields based on late harvesting and threshing returns were enough higher than the September 1 indications to add nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels in quantity to the production estimate of a month ago, principally in North Dakota, although test weight and quality were lowered as a result of wet weather damage. There were some offsetting decreases in yields but none was greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in any State of importance in spring wheat production. Further loss and damage can occur to the grain that is still out, especially in North Dakota and Montana where there is the highest percentage of unfinished harvesting.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 44,490,000 bushels, compared with 34,776,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 27,598,000 bushels. Yields materialized better than anticipated with increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre over September 1 in North Dakota, the premier durum wheat State, and in South Dakota. The Minnesota yield is a half bushel lower. The average yield for the durum wheat States is 16.9 bushels per acre, compared with 11.1 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 9.3 bushels per acre. This is a record yield for durum wheat.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1941
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October 1, 1941

The other spring wheat production estimate is 231,738,000 bushels. In 1940 it was 192,771,000 bushels and the average is 150,492,000 bushels. North Dakota largely accounts for the increase over the September 1 estimate, assisted by a 138,000 bushel increase in Oregon. The other spring wheat yield of 16.8 bushels per acre also sets a top record, and stands well above last year's 13.5 bushels and the 10-year average of 10.7 bushels per acre. Even with the high wheat production and yields in most States, only North Dakota is setting a new record with its estimated 17.5 bushels per acre for both durum and other spring wheat.

Farm Stocks: The stocks of wheat on farms October 1, estimated at 492,324,000 bushels, are substantially larger than the 369,447,000 bushels held there on the same date last year, or the 10-year average holdings of 337,511,000 bushels. It is, in fact, the largest October 1 farm stocks in any year of the record extending back to 1926. The 490,594,000 bushel stocks on farms October 1, 1931 were a close second. North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, in particular, have a considerably higher than usual percentage of their wheat crop still on farms on October 1, to which situation delayed harvesting has no doubt contributed. These estimates of wheat stocks include wheat stored on farms under Government loan. They do not include the stocks in any other positions than on farms. The disappearance of wheat from farms between July 1 and October 1 also is large, amounting to 557,967,000 bushels. This compares with the movement from farms of 530,397,000 bushels in the corresponding period in 1940, and the 10-year average July-October disappearance of 469,687,000 bushels.

CORN: A 1941 corn crop of 2,625,502,000 bushels is indicated by October 1 prospects. This is an increase of 102 million bushels over the September 1 estimate. Ample moisture and warm weather during September in the Corn Belt favored full development of the late crop and enabled it to mature with practically no frost damage. Husking returns indicate that early planted corn is yielding better and the favorable season end conditions have offset the effects of the hot, dry weather of late July and early August to a greater extent than had been expected.

The October 1 indicated production is about 176 million bushels larger than the 1940 crop of 2,449,200,000 bushels and 318 million bushels above the 10-year (1930-39) average. The indicated production relates to the acreage grown for all purposes--grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing. The October 1 indicated yield per acre of 30.5 bushels is 2.2 bushels above the 1940 yield of 28.3 bushels and 7 bushels larger than the 10-year average yield of 23.5 bushels. It is the highest yield since 1906 and has been exceeded only twice in the 75 years of record. The high yield has about offset the drastic decline in acreage, corn acreage this year being the smallest since 1894.

In the Corn Belt, favorable growing and maturing weather has prevailed since the drought and heat wave were broken in mid-August. Each State shows an increase in yield per acre prospects over September 1, ranging from .5 bushel in Michigan to 4 bushels in Minnesota. In the latter State the frost hazard on September 1 was the greatest in 3 years but the warm, dry weather during September enabled the late corn to fully develop and mature without frost injury. It is expected to be of good quality. A large acreage of late corn in Nebraska was similarly favored, the yield per acre prospects in that State improving to the extent of 3.5 bushels since September 1. In both Iowa and Illinois the indicated yield per acre is 2 bushels above that on September 1.

Outside the Corn Belt the effects of September weather were more varied. In the northeast the warm, dry weather favored maturity so that the crop in that area is now safe from frost. At the same time, the dry weather reduced yield per

acre prospects in late planted corn. In the southeastern States and in the South the crop was largely mature a month ago. Harvesting, which has been progressing under favorable conditions, indicates that late corn in this area is not yielding as well as expected. Killing frosts caused considerable damage in some parts of the Mountain States but favorable weather in other sections of that area offset the loss. Yield per acre prospects improved in Washington and Oregon.

Farm Stocks: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1, 1941 were 465,618,000 bushels and while considerably shorter than the October 1, 1940 carryover of 548,625,000 bushels and the record high October 1, 1939 stocks of 555,596,000 bushels were : still 230 million bushels above or approximately double the 10-year October 1 average stocks of 235,134,000 bushels. Farm stocks as of October 1 represent 21.4 percent of the 1940 production for grain. October 1, 1940 stocks represent 23.4 percent of the 1939 grain production. The 10-year average is 11.0 percent. Farm stocks of corn are at near average levels in the eastern Corn Belt States but continue far above average in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota. These four States with one-third of the United States 1940 grain production, hold about two-thirds of the United States October 1, 1941 corn stocks.

Farm disappearance of corn stocks during the July 1-October 1, 1941 quarter was 276,116,000 bushels. In the corresponding quarter a year ago a disappearance of 304,598,000 bushels took place. The 10-year average disappearance for the July-October quarter is 222,696,000 bushels.

These estimates of corn stocks include corn stored on farms under Government loans. They do not include the stocks in any other positions than on farms.

OATS: The October 1 preliminary estimate of 1941 oats production places the United States crop at 1,138,843,000 bushels, an increase of about 9 million bushels over production indicated on September 1. This crop is about 8 percent smaller than the 1940 crop of 1,235,628,000 bushels, but is about 13 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 1,007,141,000 bushels. Late threshing returns raised indicated yields rather generally, compared with a month ago, in the more northerly States of the eastern and central regions.

The average yield per acre for the United States is now indicated to be 30.6 bushels. In 1940, the yield was 35.5 bushels--the third highest on record--and the 10-year average yield is 27.3 bushels per acre. The 1941 yields are well above the 10-year average yields in practically all States, the important exceptions being Minnesota and Kansas. Only in the Western States were the yields strongly above those of 1940. Adverse weather conditions interfered with threshing in some areas in North Dakota and Minnesota with some injury to quality. In the other North Central States, there was considerable variation in quality and test weights, but for most of the North Central States 1941 production was well above average.

Farm Stocks: Stocks of oats on farms October 1, 1941 are estimated at 922 million bushels, or 81.0 percent of the 1941 crop. This supply is about 10 percent smaller than a year ago when the farm stocks of 1,026,452,000 bushels were the largest of record. The stocks held on farms October 1 during the 10-year period 1930 to 1939 were 810 million bushels, or 81.0 percent of the average annual production of oats in that period. Taking into consideration the July 1 carryover and the current year's production, the disappearance of oats from farms since July this season was 435 million bushels, about 23 percent larger than during the July-October period of 1940. Disappearance during this quarter of the 10-year average period was 352 million bushels.

BARLEY: The October 1 preliminary estimate of barley production is 351,522,000 bushels, the largest of record. The estimate is nearly 2 million bushels above the September estimate. The 1940 production was 309,235,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 224,970,000 bushels.

The indicated yield for 1941 is 25.2 bushels per acre, compared with the 1940 yield of 23.1 bushels and the 10-year average of 20.6 bushels. All important barley States except California report yields well above the 10-year average, ranging up to 9.0 bushels above average in Nebraska and 10.6 bushels in North Dakota. Of the larger producing States, yields are reported lower than in 1940 for Minnesota, Wisconsin, and California but considerably higher in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado.

The season has been very favorable for barley, particularly west of the Mississippi River. Production in the East North Central States declined from 38,349,000 bushels in 1940 to 32,816,000 bushels in 1941, but in the West North Central States increased from 175,600,000 bushels in 1940 to 214,828,000 bushels in 1941.

Too much rain in Minnesota and North Dakota may lower the quality of some barley in these States, but very little damage as a whole was reported.

BUCKWHEAT: The 1941 crop of buckwheat is now estimated at 6,109,000 bushels or 3 percent larger than was expected on September 1. Production in 1940 was 6,350,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 7,315,000 bushels. The 1941 yield per acre at 17.1 bushels compares favorably with yields secured since the turn of the present century but the area on which the crop is being grown is the smallest of record. Buckwheat acreage has declined rather steadily for about 15 years and is now less than half as large as in most years prior to 1928. Production this year will be the second smallest of record, exceeding only the 1939 crop.

Yield prospects improved during September in all of the important producing States except Maine, Minnesota, and West Virginia. Warm, dry weather during the late summer and early fall in New York and Pennsylvania has been relatively favorable for maturing the crop. No frost damage has been experienced in these two States which account for more than two-thirds of the total crop this year. This is in marked contrast with the 1940 season when frost in late August injured buckwheat in central and southeastern New York and in northern Pennsylvania. The only frost injury of consequence experienced this season occurred in Minnesota the latter part of August, although the extent of the damage was not evident a month ago.

FLAXSEED: The production of flaxseed in the United States is indicated to be 31,825,000 bushels. This 1941 crop ranks as the second largest crop on record, although it exceeds the 1940 crop of 31,217,000 bushels by only 2 percent. The average production for the 10-year period 1930-39 is 11,269,000 bushels.

Yield prospects showed no change from the first of September in Minnesota and North Dakota, the two leading flax States, but unfavorable weather conditions caused an unusual delay in harvesting which resulted in some injury to the quality

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CROP REPORT

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of the seed. In South Dakota, the yield per acre prospects improved but in Iowa there was some decline. For the United States, the yield per acre of flaxseed is indicated at 9.9 bushels compared with the 1940 yield of 9.7 bushels, and the 10-year average of 6.4 bushels. In all States the yields are well above average, being from one-fourth to more than one-half larger than average in the most important flax producing States.

RICE: The condition of the rice crop in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and California on October 1 indicates a total production of 57,934,000 bushels, a decrease of about 4 percent from the September 1 forecast of 60,572,000 bushels, but 10 percent above the 1940 production of 52,754,000 bushels.

This still indicates a record crop this year although the unusually bright prospects were dimmed somewhat by the major Gulf storm which struck with great vigor the coastal areas of Texas during the last days of September, then swerved into Louisiana and moved later into Arkansas. Severe damage was suffered by the Texas crop, but a survey of the damage to the Louisiana and Arkansas crops reveals that the loss and damage will be only slight.

The prospect in the southern rice belt (Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas) has decreased about 6 percent to 47,722,000 bushels, from the 50,636,000 bushels indicated one month ago. These States produced 43,786,000 bushels in 1940 and during the 10-years 1930-39 produced an average of 37,498,000 bushels.

A crop of 10,212,000 bushels is estimated for California this year, compared with 8,968,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year average production of 8,176,000 bushels. The crop is 3 percent more than was forecast as of September 1. If nothing untoward happens to the California crop and 10,212,000 bushels are produced, it will be the largest rice crop ever produced in that State.

Reports from the big rice-producing districts in southwestern Louisiana indicate that damage to the crop as a whole, by the fringe of the Gulf hurricane in late September, was very slight. Some rice buffeted by the strong winds was flattened and may have to be salvaged by hand-harvesting; rice in shock was uncapable and some of the grain blown away; and many fields of shocked rice were inundated, resulting in more or less water damage. Because of the continuous rains since harvesting began, threshing has made slow progress. Yields of Early Prolific are smaller than expected; Blue Rose is yielding fairly well.

Texas' richest rice regions in the coastal areas were swept by the Gulf hurricane, the storm striking at a time when the crop was at a stage most susceptible to damage from wind and rain. Much rice in shock was waterdamaged by the downpour of rain and the flooded fields. In preparation for harvest the water had been drained from most of the Blue Rose rice, leaving it tall and unsupported. A considerable acreage of this variety was flattened and may have to be hand-salvaged, which would result in loss. In other areas the rice was whipped by the high winds and much grain went with the wind.

In Arkansas, the rice crop suffered only slight injury from the September Gulf storm. Most of the wind damage occurred in spots in fields, and it is estimated that only about 4 percent of the total acreage was buffeted and blown down. Little, if any, acreage will be abandoned because of the storm damage.

In California the weather during September favored maturing of the rice. Harvesting has just begun in a few scattered districts and thus far has been restricted to small fields of early varieties. Most of the crop is late because of

late planting and the cool summer. The crop averages about 15 days late. Movement of the new crop is expected to be general about the 15th of October.

TOBACCO: Prospects as of October 1 point to a tobacco crop of 1,254,396,000 pounds. A crop of this size would not be materially different from that forecast on September 1, although it would be about 14 percent less than the crop of 1940 and 32 percent less than the record crop grown in 1939. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 1,394,839,000 pounds. Yields per acre this year are above average for most types but lower than the unprecedented high yields produced last year.

The production of flue-cured tobacco is now estimated at 644,515,000 pounds. This is slightly less than the September 1 forecast, but is 15 percent less than the 1940 crop and 45 percent less than the record crop produced in 1939. Harvest of this class of tobacco is now completed and the greater portion of the crop has been sold. This type of tobacco got off to a poor start and experienced rather varied growing conditions throughout the season. Excessive rainfall during late June and July promoted rapid growth, while hot, dry weather later in the season caused unusually rapid maturity, with the result that the leaf cured out lighter than was expected earlier in the season.

Dry weather during September further reduced yield prospects for Virginia fire-cured tobacco, while some improvement took place in both the Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured types. The combined production of all fire-cured types is now indicated at 75,440,000 pounds, compared with 103,481,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average production of 125,499,000 pounds.

Burley tobacco production prospects improved somewhat during September. The crop is now estimated at 330,661,000 pounds, or about 1 percent more than that forecast on September 1. Last year's crop amounted to 375,535,000 pounds and the 10-year average production is 328,605,000 pounds. This year's Burley tobacco crop is considered more or less as two crops, that is, an early crop and a late crop. This situation resulted from the fact that a large portion of the acreage was set quite late. Harvest of the crop this year has extended over an unusually long period -- commencing in late July and ending after October 1. The early harvested portion of the crop is curing out light and is said to be of good smoking quality, while the late harvested portion is expected to cure out somewhat darker and probably heavier than that harvested early.

Production of Maryland tobacco is now estimated at 29,325,000 pounds, compared with 31,280,000 pounds forecast on September 1 and 31,920,000 pounds produced last year. Late plantings made very poor growth and the early plantings did not make the growth expected earlier in the season, due to the lack of moisture in the latter part of the season.

Prospects for dark air-cured tobacco remained about the same on October 1 as was forecast on September 1. The production of this class of tobacco is now estimated at 32,984,000 pounds, compared with 42,212,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average production of 41,715,000 pounds.

The production of all cigar classes of tobacco is estimated at 141,471,000 pounds, compared with 143,025,000 last year and the 10-year average production

of 120,487,000 pounds. Favorable curing weather prevailed during September throughout the cigar tobacco areas and the lack of dampness prevented the usual damage from pole sweat. The absence of frost permitted growers to leave late planted tobacco in the field until late September with the result that there will be less immature leaf this year.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The 1941 grain sorghum crop, now estimated at 152,143,000 bushels, is the largest ever secured. The nearest previous approach to production of this size was the 1920 crop of 136,367,000 bushels. Production in 1940 was 121,371,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 84,253,000 bushels. The bumper crop this year is the result of both a large acreage and a high yield--the acreage being the third largest ever grown and the yield being the highest in 13 years. These estimates relate to equivalent grain production on the entire acreage.

Except for difficulties in securing good stands because of heavy rains in some areas at planting time, the entire season has been quite favorable for grain sorghums over most of the producing area. The principal exceptions are the eastern parts of South Dakota and Nebraska where high temperatures and shortage of soil moisture in August retarded development; and northeastern Colorado, northwestern Nebraska, and South Dakota where September frosts injured the sorghum crop.

However, rains in September over the dry parts of South Dakota and Nebraska revived sorghums in these regions, particularly in Nebraska where the crop shows marked improvement except in the area where it was injured by freezes. Prospects in Colorado were reduced considerably by the frost as part of the crop was late in that State. Grain sorghums matured rapidly in Kansas, Oklahoma, northwestern Texas, New Mexico, and the Salt River Valley of Arizona. In Missouri sorghums responded to September rains. Harvest is getting under way in parts of Kansas and is well along in Oklahoma and parts of Texas. Harvesting difficulties due to excessive rainfall and some shortage of harvesting machinery and labor are reported in northwest Texas. In New Mexico the sorghums grown on dry land are expected to yield almost as well as the irrigated crop.

BROOMCORN: Based on reported yields by growers, the 1941 production of broom-corn is now estimated at 40,500 tons, compared with 39,500 tons reported last month. Increases of 400 tons and 600 tons are reported for Illinois and New Mexico, respectively. The estimated yield in Illinois increased from 590 to 620 pounds per acre, and production from 7,400 tons to 7,800 tons. The estimated yield in New Mexico increased from 325 pounds per acre to 350 pounds, and production from 8,300 tons to 8,900 tons. Other States reported the same yield and production.

The indicated yield for the United States is 363.6 pounds per acre, compared with 354.5 pounds a month ago, 297.3 pounds in 1940 and 255.2 pounds, the 10-year (1930-39) average. The indicated production of 40,500 tons is slightly below the 1940 production of 41,400 tons and the 10-year average of 41,260 tons. High yields are offset by the lowest acreage in 16 years.

Harvesting of Standard broomcorn is virtually completed, with harvesting of Dwarf broomcorn in the western area well under way. The Dwarf crop is reported somewhat later than usual in Colorado, but earlier in New Mexico. Oklahoma and New Mexico report from 1/2 to 2/3 of the Dwarf crop harvested.

Rains during the latter part of September did some damage to the quality of the crop, stain being reported from several Dwarf areas.

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SOYBEANS: The October 1/production of 111,618,000 bushels of soybeans for beans is slightly higher than the September 1 estimate. Such a crop would be well above previous high records. Preceding year's crops were 79,837,000 bushels last year, 91,272,000 bushels in 1939. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 35,506,000 bushels. The six commercial States for which production was estimated on September 1 at 103,503,000 bushels are now credited with expectations of a 104,106,000-bushel crop.

Harvesting operations started late this year, and less than usual of the crop had been harvested by October 1. Beans matured under generally favorable conditions as is evident by the better than average yields. The indicated United States average yield as of October 1 is 18.9 bushels per acre, compared with 16.1 bushels last year and the 10-year average. But there is much variability in conditions this year, varying with the distribution of rainfall. Dry weather and heat which occurred at podding time did some damage from Ohio west through Illinois and the southeast corner of Minnesota, the effects of which were very uneven within the same locality. Dry weather also affected podding in North Carolina and other parts of the Southeast. September rains in the Corn Belt are generally considered to have come too late to benefit bean yields, and had the adverse effect of delaying harvest. Unlike last year, there is no frost damage to beans this year, and the major portion of the crop is past danger of later damage.

COWPEAS: Cowpeas are reported quite generally to have been hurt by heat and dry weather this year, and the indicated United States average yield at 6.7 bushels per acre is only a fraction above last year's yield of 6.3 bushels and the 10-year average of 6.4 bushels per acre. Reports from nearly all sections indicate that the July and August hot, dry spell burned blossoms and lowered yield prospects of cowpeas more than those of soybeans. This resulted in diversion of some of the low yielding peas to be cut for hay. High soybean prices tended to lower the soybean acreage cut for hay, and raise the proportion of the acreage of cowpeas cut for hay.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from this year's crop is now expected to be 1,480,280,000 pounds, or about 1.2 percent less than that indicated on September 1, and about 15 percent less than the record crop of 1940. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 1,063,374,000 pounds. Yield per acre this year is about average in the Virginia-Carolina area and above average in both the southeastern and southwestern areas.

Prospective production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year, by areas, is: Virginia-Carolina area 429,470,000 pounds and 593,000,000 pounds respectively; southeastern area 826,455,000 pounds, and 893,370,000 pounds; and southwestern area 234,355,000 pounds, and 247,970,000 pounds.

Although the Virginia-Carolina crop was planted late and made a poor start, average temperatures and extremely dry weather during September caused rapid maturity, and as a result, harvest will not be later than usual. Harvest of the crop is about over in south Texas and well advanced in north Texas, Oklahoma, and the southeastern area. Volume movement to mills and warehouses is now in progress in both the southeastern and southwestern areas.

BEANS: The dry bean crop is now expected to total 18,236,000 bags (uncleaned) or more than two million bags above the previous record crop of 16,074,000 bags harvested in 1940. The 1939 crop was 14,388,000 bags and the 10-year (1930-39) average was 13,297,000 bags.

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Unusually good weather for maturing late podded beans in the Eastern States permitted harvesting many fields which would not ordinarily have made a crop. Rains, snow, and frost in the Northwest caused field losses and in some localities abandonment of acreage may eventually be greater than usual. In the Southwest, late fields were severely damaged by frosts early in September and some will not be harvested for beans. In California, drying winds have hastened maturity but have caused some shattering of both Lima and "field" beans and yields are lower than were expected before threshing commenced.

SUGAR BEETS: The prospects for sugar beets improved during September by 65,000 tons - about 1 percent - to 9,937,000 tons. Production this year may be about 19 percent below the 1940 record crop of 12,192,000 tons. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 9,284,000 tons.

Yield prospects improved in California and declined slightly during September in Nebraska, Montana, and Utah. In the other major beet States there was no change. Some slight improvement in yields occurred in the minor beet States.

The estimated per acre yield of 13.1 tons for the entire United States is comparable with the 1940 average yield of 13.3 tons, and the 10-year average of 11.4 tons.

The weather during September in Colorado was for the most part cloudy with considerable rain, but this factor is regarded generally as beneficial from a yield standpoint; harvesting is not yet underway but will probably begin within a week if the soil is sufficiently dry; irrigation water was ample during the season, and the beets have been well tended. Since the harvest started in California, the outturn is somewhat better than anticipated; the growing season was short because of late planting, but the late beets have made remarkable growth; harvesting started around September 1 and is progressing slowly. Conditions have been very favorable this year in Oregon and high yields are expected. In Washington yields are expected to surpass all previous records in that State. The harvest is just getting underway in Idaho, with good yields reported. Not enough of the acreage in Montana has been harvested as yet to furnish a definite idea concerning yields; lack of sunshine and warmth in September is believed to have curtailed tonnage and reduced the sugar content; labor shortage is delaying the harvesting in some of the important beet districts. The weather in Utah during September was favorable to the crop, and one of the best beet yields of record in that State is expected. A yield better than average is expected in Nebraska; early rains were beneficial to the crop and irrigation water was ample. Rains have delayed the harvest in North Dakota; there has no doubt been some flooding of fields, but no abandonment is anticipated from this cause. September weather favored the Kansas beet crop; water supplies were adequate and good yields are looked for. The beet crop in the Great Lakes region promises good results. The dry September weather in Michigan was not conducive to increased yields, but the prevailing sunshine was conducive to a higher sugar content; beet pulling is just getting underway in Michigan. There may have been some damage to the Minnesota beets from wet weather during the past month, but, on the whole, yields will average fairly good. Continued dry weather has retarded the full development of sugar beets in Ohio; but, on the other hand, it is reported that the dry weather has reduced somewhat the amount of blight damage; most of the Ohio crop is still in the stage of growth where tonnage can be added if favorable weather prevails during the next two or three weeks.

SUGARCANE: The sugarcane crop in Louisiana and Florida is estimated on October according to growing conditions, at 5,204,000 short tons. Production in the 1940-41 season amounted to 3,881,000 tons.

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It appears that the mainland cane sugar area may not produce enough sugar to fill its quota, notwithstanding the indicated production of cane for sugar is one-third larger than the 1940 season.

If the sugar yield, raw value 96°, per ton of cane averages around 172 pounds, which was the 1940 yield, sugar production would be 417,000 tons in comparison with 336,000 tons produced in 1940 season, and would fall short about 56,000 tons of the Department's allowed production of 503,408 tons for the mainland cane sugar area.

The condition of the Louisiana crop on October 1 points to a yield of 17 tons of cane per acre. Such a yield, if it materializes, would produce from the acreage awaiting harvest about 4,080,000 short tons of cane for the sugar-mills. Production in the 1940 season was only 2,925,000 tons--the smallest cane sugar crop since 1933. The 10-year average production is 3,842,000 tons.

Barring a major disaster between now and the end of the grinding season, Louisiana may produce at least 93,000 tons more of sugar than in the 1940 season. With a sugar yield of 161 pounds average (raw value 96°) per ton of cane, sugar production will probably amount to 328,000 short tons compared with the 235,000 tons produced in the 1940 season.

Two gulf storms skirted the Louisiana sugar district during the last days of September, and the strong winds gave the cane in the coastal counties a good shaking-up. However, only minor damage was done.

September weather was on the whole favorable and some improvement here and there is noted in the condition of the crop. A good late growth was made. Yet a considerable portion of the crop continues to be spindly and unseasonally green. The plant cane presents a much better appearance than the stubble, from which by reason of its generally poor condition relatively low returns are expected this year.

Because of the immaturity of the crop on the eve of harvest, it appears altogether likely that cane cutting and sugar-making will get a late start this year.

The prospect in Florida is for a sugar production of about 119,000 short tons (raw value 96°) from the acreage awaiting harvest, provided the sugar yield measures up to that of the 1940 season, when it was 211 pounds per ton of cane. Production in the 1940-41 season was 101,000 tons. The sugarcane crop is in very good condition, with stands in some of the fields only slightly below normal caused by the cold weather last year.

HOPS: Indicated production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States is 40,552,000 pounds compared with 42,552,000 pounds in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 34,784,000 pounds. Yields did not measure up to earlier indications and the present estimate is two million pounds less than the September 15 estimate.

In Washington picking started in the Yakima Valley about September 1, was delayed by intermittent rains during the month, and a few yards were yet to be picked on October 1. The crop is of good quality, being unusually free of red spider damage. In Oregon yields are somewhat below earlier expectations largely because the "dry-away" was heavier than usual. Quality is good, however. Picking of California hops was practically finished by the end of September. Baling is completed in the Sacramento Valley but is still in progress in the Sonoma and Mendocino areas. Yields in some yards were disappointing and the "dry-away" was heavier than usual. In the Sonoma and Mendocino sections a few hops became over-ripe and were not picked. In the Sacramento Valley yards were picked clean.

SUMMARY - FRUITS AND NUTS: During September, fruits were damaged to some extent by high winds in the Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes region, and by heavy rains in the Pacific Northwest; but with the harvesting of peaches, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and summer apples and pears now largely completed, and harvesting of grapes and late apples and pears well advanced, the combined production of these 8 major deciduous tree and vine fruits is indicated to be 11 percent larger than last season (1940) and 9 percent above average. Production of commercial apples is expected to be about average; for all other fruits in this group, except prunes and apricots, production will be well above average.

Prospective production of grapefruit for the 1941-42 marketing season is 6 percent smaller than in 1940-41, and 8 percent smaller than the record 1938-39 production. The early and midseason orange crop (for marketing during the months of October through April) is expected to be nearly equal to the 1940-41 production, but about 3 percent smaller than the record 1938-39 production of these varieties.

Production of the 4 major tree nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts) is now expected to total about 8 percent larger than in 1940, but 18 percent above the 1930-39 average.

APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP): Production of apples in the commercial areas of the United States is now placed at 124,754,000 bushels compared with 114,591,000 bushels in 1940 and the 6-year (1934-39) average of 125,310,000 bushels.

Indicated production in commercial areas of the Eastern States is only 1 percent larger than average, in the Central States about 10 percent above average; and in the Western States about 7 percent below average. Compared with last year, production is up 9 percent in the Eastern States, up 23 percent in the Central States and up 2 percent in the Western States.

There were two significant features of the September weather in commercial apple areas. The first of these was the storm which swept across the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes region on September 25 damaging apples in western Kentucky, the southeastern parts of Illinois and Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, the Erie county area of Pennsylvania and the Lake Ontario district of New York. Damage was moderate in commercial areas of Illinois and Michigan. But in other States considerable quantities of apples were blown from the trees and other fruit was bruised. The quantities of fruit lost from this cause are rather indefinite at this time because salvaging operations are dependent on the maturity of the fruit and facilities for gathering and disposing of it.

The second weather feature was the near-record dry weather of September which retarded the sizing of fruit in the Cumberland-Shenandoah area and other sections of the Eastern States. Dry weather also limited the size of fruit in Illinois and Michigan.

In the Eastern States apple prospects are below earlier expectations in all States except North Carolina and most of New England. Production in this Eastern region is now placed at 56,797,000 bushels which is 1,734,000 less than the September 1 estimate.

In the Central States indicated production is 24,848,000 bushels which is 2,619,000 bushels or almost 10 percent less than the September estimate.

Production in the Western States is estimated at 43,109,000 bushels which is 785,000 bushels or 2 percent larger than last month's estimate. Better crop prospects in the three Pacific Coast States more than offset declines in the other States of the Western group. In Idaho harvesting is progressing under favorable weather conditions. Apples have colored nicely. A severe wind storm on September 21-22 seriously damaged the apple crop in parts of the commercial area of Utah. In part of the area visited by the storm most of the fruit was blown off, many branches were broken, and some trees were uprooted. Relatively good crops are expected in those areas which escaped wind damage.

In Washington cooler weather and rains in September provided almost ideal maturing weather and brought improvement in color and size of apples. Damage by pin worms is considerably less than usual and the crop is one of the cleanest in years. Indications of production by varieties in Washington are about the same as on September 1. Winesap, Red Delicious, and McIntosh appear to be a little heavier than was expected earlier in the season and Stayman Winesap somewhat less. Cool weather during September in Oregon has caused red varieties to take on good color. Harvesting is well under way in the Hood River Valley. In California harvesting of summer and fall varieties is over and harvesting of late varieties has begun in all commercial areas. Apples are generally of good quality, size, and color, and are free from worm damage.

PEACHES: Total production of peaches in 1941 is estimated at 69,659,000 bushels, compared with 54,430,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 54,356,000 bushels. In California, total production of all varieties is now placed at 22,252,000 bushels for 1941, as compared with 23,585,000 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year average of 23,006,000 bushels. Clingstone varieties, used mainly for canning, are estimated at 13,626,000 bushels. This is a slightly larger crop than was indicated a month ago, due to a somewhat larger outturn in the San Joaquin Valley than was expected earlier in the season. The total crop of California freestone varieties is estimated at 8,626,000 bushels compared with 8,876,000 bushels in 1940. A larger proportion of this variety was canned this season than usual. In Colorado, harvest in the Palisade section was completed by the end of August, but did not start in the North Fork area until early September. Fruit in the latter section did not "size up" as well as usual. In Utah, peaches were blown from the trees in a few orchards by high winds on September 21-22, but most of the crop had been harvested by that date, and losses, therefore, were not serious.

In commercial areas of the North Central States a bumper peach crop was produced. In Michigan the crop was one of the largest of record, equalling the large 1939 production of 2,760,000 bushels. Sizes were below normal in some heavily-loaded orchards but the crop, in general, was of excellent quality. Production in Michigan in 1940 was 1,682,000 bushels. Production in Ohio was 66 percent above average; in Illinois, 56 percent above average. In the North Atlantic States dry weather retarded sizing; and the windstorm of September 25 caused some loss to the small quantity of fruit remaining on the trees at that time. Total production for that area was well above the average, however.

Production in the 10 early Southern States was 22,204,000 bushels compared with 13,856,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 14,293,000 bushels.

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PEARS: Total pear production in the United States, on the basis of October 1 conditions, is placed at 30,907,000 bushels. This indicated production is 2 percent less than the 31,622,000 bushels produced in 1940, and is 13 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 27,278,000 bushels. Prospects declined during September in practically all areas except the Pacific Coast group of States.

On the Pacific Coast, the production of Bartletts is exceeding the September 1 expectations. Total production of the Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is indicated to be 14,081,000 bushels, compared with 13,407,000 bushels produced in 1940 and the 10-year average production of 13,582,000 bushels. Indicated production of pears other than Bartletts decreased slightly during the past month. Picking of Bosc and Anjous is about completed and harvest of the remaining crops will be active this month. Heavy rains during September delayed picking somewhat in Washington and Oregon. Production of all varieties other than Bartletts in the three States is estimated to be 5,480,000 bushels, compared with 6,555,000 bushels last season and the 10-year average crop of 4,533,000 bushels.

Considerable quantities of pears were blown to the ground in the East North Central States, northwestern Pennsylvania, and western New York by the high winds on September 25. The crop in New York is somewhat less than expected a month earlier and materially below the 1940 crop. In Michigan, the crop is one of the largest on record. The larger part of the crop has already been harvested and only the late pears are yet to be picked. Pears in the South Atlantic States are showing some effects of the dry weather and prospects declined during September.

GRAPES: Indicated production of grapes totals 2,664,490 tons compared with 2,543,910 tons in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,264,062 tons. Production in California is larger than that of last season and above average, but in the producing areas bordering the Great Lakes is less than last season and below average.

In California weather conditions were favorable during September and estimates of production of raisin and table varieties were increased. Production of raisin grapes is now placed at 1,421,000 tons, table grapes at 407,000 tons, while wine grapes, at 590,000 tons, are unchanged from the September estimate. Raisin grapes are mostly of good size and fair quality. The crop was a little later than usual, but drying is expected to be completed without rain damage. Yields of Thompson Seedless grapes in the San Joaquin Valley are better than was expected earlier. Both early and late wine varieties are now being harvested and most wineries are busy.

In New York and other Great Lakes areas, grapes ripened early and the harvest is well advanced, lessening the likelihood of frost damage. The New Jersey crop matured early enough to escape serious damage by the September drought. Production is light in the Erie Belt of Pennsylvania, where spring frosts, summer hailstorms and a September gale damaged the crop. In Ohio, hot, dry weather during September retarded development of the crop and reduced yields. The September storm damage was slight. The Michigan crop is of good quality and a large part of the crop has been harvested.

A hot, dry September caused yields to decline in the South Atlantic States from Delaware to North Carolina. In Arkansas, harvest was completed about the middle of September.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 77,800 tons compared with 74,800 tons in 1940 and the

10-year (1930-39) average of 70,180 tons. Production of prunes for fresh use in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon totaled 48,100 tons, compared with 46,810 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 48,080 tons.

Total production of dried prunes in California, Washington and Oregon is now indicated to be 199,410 tons. Production of dried prunes in 1940 totaled 177,710 tons, and the equivalent of an additional 9,000 dry tons was not harvested in California in that season on account of market conditions. The 10-year average production in these States was 231,770 tons.

The quantity of prunes canned in Washington and Oregon is placed at 37,700 tons, compared with 20,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 20,630 tons.

In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, estimated production is well above last year's small crop but is below average. In those areas the crop was reduced materially by rains during harvest which caused considerable splitting of fruit and subsequent rot. In the eastern areas of these States, where prunes are produced primarily for fresh shipment, the outturn of the crop is slightly below the September estimate due to rainy weather. In California, the crop did not size as well as anticipated earlier in the season, and the "dry-away" was heavier than usual. The October estimate is 3 percent below that of September 1. Most California prunes are now under cover.

CITRUS FRUITS: United States grapefruit production for the 1941-42 marketing season is placed at 40,233,000 boxes. This indicated production is about 6 percent smaller than the 1940-41 crop of 42,974,000 boxes, but is 14 percent larger than the 1939-40 production of 35,175,000 boxes. Increases over the 1940-41 production in Texas, Arizona and California are more than offset by a smaller crop than last season in Florida. Harvest of grapefruit, as was the case last season, is starting somewhat later than usual. First carlot shipments from Florida and Texas moved to market about the first of October. Ordinarily shipments from these States begin to move by early or mid-September. Of the total prospective grapefruit crop of 40,233,000 boxes, 50 percent will come from Florida, 38 percent from Texas and 12 percent from California and Arizona combined.

Total prospective production of early and midseason oranges and tangerines, (the principal source of supply from October 1 to May 1) is expected to total 41,064,000 boxes, compared with 41,576,000 boxes of these varieties produced in 1940-41. These totals are exclusive of Valencia oranges in California and Florida. In Florida, the early and midseason crop, including tangerines, is indicated to be 18,600,000 boxes--the same as production of these types during the 1940-41 marketing season. In California, the navel and miscellaneous orange crop is placed at 18,544,000 boxes--5 percent less than the 19,472,000-box crop produced last season.

The combined production of oranges in Texas, Arizona and Louisiana is expected to total 3,915,000 boxes, compared with 3,503,000 boxes produced in these States during the past season.

In Alabama and Mississippi, severe freezes in January and February 1940, killed most orange trees, and production in these States is expected to be negligible in 1941-42. Most of these trees were of the Satsuma variety.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1941

October 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Condition of California lemons on October 1 was 76 percent compared with 83 percent on October 1, 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of California walnuts is indicated to be slightly smaller than estimated on September 1. Total production is placed at 52,000 tons, compared with 42,200 tons in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 43,330 tons. Harvest of early maturing varieties has been in progress for several weeks. In some areas "sizes" are running smaller than anticipated; a considerable tonnage has been lost through blight damage. The prospective crop of Oregon walnuts is 5,500 tons, compared with 4,200 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 2,655 tons. Harvest is now under way and will reach a peak about mid-October.

The California almond crop is small and is estimated at 6,500 tons compared with 10,200 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 13,720 tons. As the almond harvest advances, it is apparent that the crop is running even lighter than was expected earlier. Prospective production of Oregon filberts is the highest of record. Total production is indicated to be 3,870 tons, compared with 2,700 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 1,321 tons. Washington filbert production is estimated at 720 tons, compared with 510 tons in 1940 and the 9-year (1931-39) average of 242 tons. Prospects are exceptionally good in southwestern Washington. The DuChilly tonnage, particularly, is running much heavier than was expected.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Condition of California figs is somewhat below that of a year ago, and slightly below average. Early-season prospects were relatively favorable for a large crop. As the season advanced, however, cool nights, and perhaps an over abundance of moisture, caused the crop to deteriorate. It is likely, therefore, that the tonnage of standard grade figs will be smaller than was expected in early summer. Condition of California olives remains unchanged from that of September 1. The October 1 condition of that crop is below average and considerably below that of October 1, 1940.

CRANBERRIES: Growing conditions during September were relatively favorable for the development of cranberries, and prospective production in 1941 is now indicated to be 7 percent larger than the estimate of September 1. Total production is placed at 725,100 barrels, compared with 580,300 barrels in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 603,820 barrels.

In Massachusetts, production is indicated to be well above average. Production of Early Blacks is reported somewhat larger than was estimated earlier in the season. Worm damage was light, and berries are of good average size and keeping quality. In New Jersey, prospects were reduced by hot, dry weather, which compelled some growers to harvest their crops before the berries reached full maturity. Production in Wisconsin is indicated to be somewhat smaller than anticipated earlier in the season.

In Washington, growing conditions during the season have been generally favorable for the development of cranberries, and vines are carrying a heavy crop of fruit. Harvest began about September 15, but is progressing slowly, due to frequent showers which have interrupted the work. The Oregon cranberry crop is indicated to be slightly larger than estimated on September 1, due mainly to improved prospects in the Coos area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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PECANS: The prospective production of pecans in 1941 is placed at 84,909,000 pounds, compared with 88,426,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 64,676,000 pounds.

The estimated production of improved varieties is 25,466,000 pounds, compared with 20,446,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year average of 17,710,000 pounds. The wild or seedling crop is indicated to be 59,443,000 pounds, compared with 67,980,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year average of 46,966,000 pounds.

Prospects improved in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, but favorable conditions in those States were more than offset by declines in the Carolinas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. In North Carolina the crop deteriorated during September, largely as the result of below-normal rainfall. A good crop is still in prospect, however, in that State. In Georgia, pecan growing areas in the southern portion of the State received abundant rainfall during September and prospects improved slightly. The Alabama crop is indicated to be slightly larger than the estimate of September 1. In Mississippi, damage from unfavorable weather, insects, and disease apparently was not as serious as expected earlier in the season, and indicated production in that State is slightly above the estimate of a month ago. Arkansas pecan prospects declined during September mainly because of the heavy wind of September 24 which caused a heavy "drop". Damage to the improved varieties was relatively heavier than for the seedling crop. In Louisiana, prospects are variable, with the outlook for seedling varieties more promising than for improved nuts. Insects, disease, and unfavorable weather conditions damaged the crop in that State. In Oklahoma, growing conditions during September were favorable for the development of pecans. Texas pecan prospects continued to decline during September largely as the result of scab and insect damage. Prospective production in that State is now below average and only about half as large as the heavy crop of last season.

POTATOES: The October 1 estimate of potato production in the United States, on the basis of condition and reported yields per acre, is slightly larger than the estimate of September 1. A total of 374,533,000 bushels is now indicated for the 1941 season compared with 397,722,000 bushels produced in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 370,045,000 bushels. An average of 129.0 bushels per acre is indicated for 1941 compared with 130.3 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year average of 112.6 bushels.

The 30 late producing States, where digging is now under way, show a prospective production slightly larger than the estimate of September 1. Growing and harvesting conditions in these States during September were quite varied. These ranged from excellent maturing and harvesting weather in some States to conditions of excessive moisture and frost damage in others. But damage from frosts and wet fields in some areas was more than offset by a longer growing season and favorable weather in other areas.

Potatoes in Maine showed some improvement over September 1 prospects, although the yields in Aroostook County vary greatly. The New York crop has had a longer season than in 1940 because of the mild September weather and absence of frost. The tubers are of good size and very little blight has been reported. The Pennsylvania crop has had ideal harvesting weather and digging is progressing rapidly. Quality of the potatoes is good although sizes are only fair. In Ohio frosts have been absent to date and damage from this cause will be small, if any.

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tons more than was harvested in 1940 and is the second largest crop since 1916. The 10-year (1930-39) average crop was only 79 million tons.

Yields per acre of all kinds of hay are generally higher than the 10-year average west of the Appalachian Mountains, but it must be remembered that in the Great Plains region these 10 years include several dry years. In many Western States a superabundance of rain has hindered harvest of late cuttings of tame hay and prevented cutting some wild hay. There is much more than the usual complaint of lowered quality. In the East, from New England to Virginia, yields are generally low because of drought and in some places the pastures are so poor that the current crop is already being fed.

Indicated production of all tame hay is 85,733,000 tons, of which 33,178,000 tons is alfalfa. In 1940 tame hay production was 86,312,000 tons, of which 30,578,000 tons was alfalfa. The 10-year average production of all tame hay was 69,650,000 tons and of alfalfa hay, 24,907,000 tons.

PASTURES: During September the condition of pastures in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley States improved materially as the result of beneficial rains during the month, but in much of the East and Northeast abnormally light precipitation reduced pasture condition toward the lowest of recent years. Grazing conditions in the western half of the country on October 1 were usually good, as has also been the case in earlier months this year. In contrast, pastures in the eastern half of the United States were very spotted on October 1 with probably half the pasture acreage in this area reflecting very poor to extreme drought conditions. For the country as a whole, the condition of farm pastures on October 1 averaged 75 percent of normal, about the same as for that date in 1938 and otherwise the best for October 1 in a dozen years. Since the first of October additional rainfall has benefitted dry areas from the Ohio Valley westward and northward, and in some parts of the Northeast, while unusually mild weather east of the Great Plains has encouraged full use of available pastures.

The drought conditions in the East and Northeast have developed as the result of extremely light rainfall in recent weeks. In many of the affected areas subsoil moisture had not been fully replenished since the extremely dry weather this spring. In the Atlantic Seaboard States from New England to South Carolina and in Kentucky and Tennessee September rainfall was less than 50 percent of normal. In New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland it ranged down to less than 15 percent of normal. In all of these States considerable areas of pasture were very poor on October 1, with particularly severe damage evident in the east coast areas of New England, in central Massachusetts, northwestern Connecticut, northeastern and southern New York, parts of Pennsylvania, most of New Jersey and Delaware, much of Maryland and central Virginia. In New England, where October 1 pastures were the poorest in a quarter century, rains since the first of October relieved the severity of the moisture situation but the improvement of pastures will be limited by the lateness of the season. In the central Atlantic Coast States there is still time for additional moisture to materially aid pastures but drought conditions had not been generally relieved in the first 9 days of the month. A second area where October 1 pastures were extremely poor included a broad irregular belt extending from central Michigan south-

westward to northeastern Arkansas and western Tennessee, including most of Indiana, northwestern Ohio, central and western Kentucky, the southern tip of Illinois, and southeastern Missouri. However, material improvement of pastures in the northern Ohio valley is expected as the result of good rains since the first of October.

In Wisconsin, Illinois, and all States west of the Mississippi River, October 1 pasture conditions were materially above the average for the date in the past ten years, with reported condition ranging from 8 points above average in Arizona to 30 points or more above average in North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana and Colorado. In Illinois, Missouri and nearly all the Plains and Western States, pastures were materially better than on October 1 a year ago. In the Western group of States the condition of farm pastures averaged 90 percent of normal, the highest for the date since 1927. Western ranges have generally ample reserve supplies of cured feed and in nearly all sections prospects for fall and winter grazing are excellent.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States decreased about as usual during September but continued at record high levels considering the season of the year. On October 1, production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged about 2 percent higher than on the same date in 1940. With the number of milk cows on farms some 3 percent greater than a year ago, total daily milk production on the first of the month appears to have been about 5 percent higher than on October 1 last year. The production of milk per unit of population was the highest for October 1 in 17 years, and was higher than usual for September 1, although production shows an average decline of about 6 percent between these dates.

In the North Atlantic States milk production per cow continued at record levels despite the very poor condition of pastures, and on October 1 this year averaged more than half a pound per cow higher than on that date in any of the previous 16 years of record. To replace the pasturage usually available at this season, many farmers have had to draw upon reserve supplies of hay, grain and silage in order to maintain milk production. In areas where feed crops were reduced by the spring drought this year, the necessity for early barn feeding of milk cows this fall will tend to further reduce the none too plentiful feed supplies. In the South Atlantic States where pasture conditions have likewise been affected by drought, production per cow on October 1 was somewhat lower than at the same time a year earlier, but still some 10 percent above average for the date.

In the East North Central States production per cow was well maintained. In Ohio and Illinois record high figures for October 1 were reported by crop correspondents while in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin October 1 production per cow has been higher in only one or two of the past 16 years. In the West North Central States production per cow in herd on October 1 was only slightly below last year's record for the date despite the unusually sharp decline in percentage of milk cows milked that has taken place in the past two months. Pastures improved rather generally in these States during September and feed supplies are unusually abundant. With prospects for more than the usual proportion of fall-fresh cows in this area, production this winter may be unusually well maintained.

In the South Central States production per cow declined somewhat more than usual, but continued close to the highest for the date in recent years. In the Western States, where pastures have been unusually good, production per cow, although declining seasonably, was well above that on October 1 in any year on record.

For the country as a whole, October 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.70 pounds compared with 13.40 pounds on the same date last year and a 1930-39 average of 12.38 pounds. In these herds the proportion of the milk cows reported in production averaged 71.5 percent, lower than in any of the previous 6 years, but somewhat higher than the 1930-39 average of 70.9 percent.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on October 1 averaged 30.9 per 100 hens, this being the highest of record for that date in the 17 years of the Department's series, and doubtless the highest October rate ever known in this country. Production per 100 hens was higher than a year earlier by 4 percent, and exceeded the 10-year (1930-39) average for October 1 by 19 percent.

The accumulated total of the first-of-the-month average laying rates from January to October inclusive was 5 percent higher than for the same period last year and 11 percent higher than the 10-year average for these months.

Practically all parts of the country shared in the increase over last year in the October 1 rate of lay, the greatest increase--6 percent--occurring in the West North Central area. Only the Western Division showed a decrease (1 percent). The West North Central States also showed the greatest increase (22 percent) in October laying rate when compared with the 10-year average for that date. Other areas increased about 19 percent, except the West which increased only about 9 percent. The cumulative rate-of-lay from January 1 to October 1 showed the greatest gains in the South Central States (9 percent), and in the West North Central area (6 percent), and the smallest in the West (1 percent). Other regions gained about 4 percent.

It is noticeable that the Central areas, North and South, which suffered most severely from the series of drought years, show the greatest gains in rates over both last year and the 10-year average. These sections are not only building up their flocks most rapidly but are steadily increasing their proportion of hens of better breeding. This proportion has been, and still remains, lower than elsewhere when measured by the laying rate. However, this difference may be partly due to the less intensive application of flock practices commonly employed to force a maximum production of eggs.

Of the causes leading to the high and sustained rate of production during the past few years, two are outstanding--first, the steady improvement in the egg-laying capacity of the average hen, due to the increased proportion of hatching eggs coming from selected flocks of high laying capacity; and, second, better care of the laying flock and other improvements in management and feeding practices. The benefit of these improvements is most evident during the season of slack laying from August to January. While the increase in the present rate of lay compared with the 1925-34 average is only a few percent at the spring peak of laying, it reaches to over 40 percent in the late fall and early winter. The 3 to 6 months of effective spring and summer laying, characteristic of the old fashioned barnyard hen, has been lengthened to 8 or 10 months during which the improved hen will continue to lay a profitable number of eggs. This has resulted in a desirable leveling off of the seasonal peaks and shallows of egg production.

C O R N, A L L

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	38.6	39.0	39.0	483	507	468
N.H.	41.2	40.0	42.0	621	600	630
Vt.	40.0	37.0	41.0	2,942	2,627	2,952
Mass.	41.1	41.0	43.0	1,582	1,558	1,634
R.I.	39.7	41.0	41.0	358	369	369
Conn.	38.5	40.0	40.0	1,983	1,960	1,960
N.Y.	34.2	31.0	37.0	22,403	21,452	24,827
N.J.	38.4	39.0	43.0	7,363	7,371	7,869
Pa.	40.2	40.0	43.5	53,662	53,640	56,594
Ohio	38.8	37.5	48.5	139,956	120,750	157,722
Ind.	36.2	37.0	44.0	160,373	145,669	173,228
Ill.	36.2	44.0	52.0	321,945	332,244	396,604
Mich.	30.9	32.0	31.5	47,868	49,856	47,596
Wis.	32.4	41.5	39.0	74,644	93,582	87,048
Minn.	30.6	39.5	44.0	143,410	172,457	197,868
Iowa	37.2	51.0	49.5	399,184	460,581	451,490
Mo.	20.6	30.0	28.5	107,141	119,280	112,176
N.Dak.	14.0	24.0	22.0	16,368	24,480	25,124
S.Dak.	11.2	18.0	16.5	41,768	50,112	45,936
Nebr.	14.6	17.0	23.0	133,822	106,913	149,040
Kansas	12.2	15.5	25.0	59,550	41,028	58,900
Del.	27.7	28.0	30.0	3,964	3,948	4,110
Md.	31.6	35.0	36.0	16,173	17,535	16,596
Va.	22.2	26.5	25.0	32,418	36,490	33,050
W.Va.	24.7	27.0	28.5	12,610	12,852	12,626
N.C.	18.3	18.5	20.0	43,507	44,733	47,400
S.C.	13.5	14.0	13.5	22,831	24,304	22,964
Ga.	9.7	11.0	11.0	40,904	46,849	44,979
Fla.	8.9	11.0	9.0	6,775	9,031	7,533
Ky.	22.4	25.0	26.0	64,557	70,400	73,216
Tenn.	21.2	25.0	25.0	60,618	69,175	67,800
Ala.	12.4	12.5	15.0	40,973	43,450	50,580
Miss.	14.5	14.0	17.0	38,537	40,544	47,753
Ark.	14.4	21.0	19.0	30,567	42,903	38,817
La.	14.4	16.0	14.5	21,360	24,128	21,431
Okla.	13.1	21.5	17.5	31,131	40,356	31,202
Tex.	15.4	19.5	15.5	75,964	90,324	71,796
Mont.	9.9	16.0	18.0	1,396	2,544	3,060
Idaho	35.2	38.0	38.0	1,239	1,292	1,482
Wyo.	10.0	10.0	17.5	2,068	1,930	3,202
Colo.	10.0	12.0	17.0	13,419	10,656	15,555
N.Mex.	13.3	13.5	17.5	2,677	2,376	3,325
Ariz.	15.2	14.5	16.0	482	362	464
Utah	24.0	28.0	28.0	469	616	616
Nev.	26.7	30.0	30.0	56	120	150
Wash.	34.4	39.5	42.0	1,141	1,146	1,260
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	33.0	1,872	1,860	1,980
Calif.	32.8	35.0	36.0	2,317	2,240	2,520
U.S.	23.5	28.3	30.5	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,625,502

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD October 10, 1941
October 1, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	Prelim.	Average	Prelim.	Prelim.	
	1930-39:	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	20.2	22.0	17.0	101	88	68
N.Y.	21.6	25.9	22.4	5,706	7,996	6,592
N.J.	22.2	23.5	22.0	1,232	1,316	1,232
Pa.	19.7	20.5	20.0	19,432	18,789	18,325
Ohio	20.1	21.5	25.0	40,876	42,137	49,724
Ind.	17.6	19.5	23.5	30,490	30,147	37,344
Ill.	18.0	22.5	20.5	37,451	40,155	37,852
Mich.	20.7	23.4	21.9	16,945	17,812	16,352
Wis.	16.4	20.3	17.7	1,792	1,743	1,490
Minn.	13.3	19.8	13.8	22,711	32,069	21,268
Iowa	17.4	23.8	14.3	7,408	8,121	3,135
Mo.	14.4	18.5	13.0	27,079	31,707	17,589
N.Dak.	8.0	11.7	17.5	63,739	97,054	146,230
S.Dak.	7.7	9.7	12.4	21,047	26,221	35,024
Nebr.	13.1	13.2	15.4	43,179	34,821	35,394
Kans.	11.8	14.0	14.5	131,581	123,848	170,849
Del.	17.5	19.0	20.0	1,496	1,406	1,480
Md.	19.2	19.5	21.0	8,342	7,566	7,980
Va.	14.4	15.5	15.0	8,643	8,463	7,950
W.Va.	15.0	14.5	15.5	2,154	2,016	2,030
N.C.	10.9	14.0	14.0	4,807	6,132	6,594
S.C.	10.0	12.5	12.5	1,364	2,688	2,900
Ga.	9.2	10.5	11.0	1,270	1,880	2,024
Ky.	14.0	15.0	18.5	5,520	5,625	7,215
Tenn.	11.5	13.5	14.5	4,403	5,116	5,438
Ala.	10.4	12.5	13.0	58	75	91
Ark.	9.1	9.5	9.5	557	352	332
Okla.	11.6	14.5	11.3	47,682	56,332	50,353
Tex.	9.6	10.3	11.0	31,360	29,355	35,420
Mont.	10.4	14.3	19.6	35,273	56,070	74,402
Idaho	22.7	25.5	29.1	23,842	24,383	28,038
Wyo.	10.7	11.4	19.0	2,634	3,410	5,598
Colo.	12.0	12.4	16.9	12,450	13,560	22,180
N.Mex.	9.8	8.2	15.7	2,805	1,720	2,243
Ariz.	22.4	21.0	15.0	880	319	465
Utah	19.6	19.4	25.2	5,076	4,861	6,227
Nev.	24.6	25.4	26.9	387	483	484
Wash.	20.6	21.1	29.7	44,383	41,808	59,360
Oreg.	19.8	20.2	27.2	18,743	17,184	22,507
Calif.	18.2	15.0	15.0	12,605	11,370	11,415
U. S.	13.3	15.3	16.9	747,507	816,698	961,194

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	13.2	16.0	15.5	1,407	1,424	1,240
North Dak.	9.2	11.0	17.5	20,600	27,082	37,048
South Dak.	8.0	11.0	14.0	5,591	6,270	6,202
3 States	9.3	11.1	16.9	27,598	34,776	44,490

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

Me.	20.2	22.0	17.0	101	88	68
N.Y.	17.0	18.5	18.0	134	92	90
Pa.	17.9	19.5	18.5	202	195	185
Ohio	17.0	20.0	24.0	158	40	24
Ind.	15.2	19.5	20.0	169	117	120
Ill.	16.1	25.0	21.0	1,038	600	378
Mich.	15.6	17.5	17.0	294	210	204
Wis.	16.1	20.5	17.5	1,164	943	738
Minn.	12.7	19.5	13.5	18,157	26,637	17,523
Iowa	13.3	21.0	12.0	465	441	600
Mo.	12.0	17.0	---	90	17	---
N.Dak.	7.6	12.0	17.5	43,139	69,972	109,182
S.Dak.	7.3	9.3	12.0	14,091	18,851	27,000
Nebr.	8.0	7.5	13.5	2,027	1,125	1,728
Kans.	7.2	8.0	10.5	122	200	242
Mont.	9.3	13.5	17.5	24,483	36,950	42,630
Idaho	25.8	29.0	31.5	10,760	8,207	9,922
Wyo.	11.2	12.0	17.0	1,327	1,320	1,598
Colo.	12.8	13.5	16.5	3,704	3,672	3,548
N.Mex.	12.9	13.5	14.5	326	310	435
Utah	27.7	29.0	30.0	2,029	1,835	1,950
Nev.	24.2	25.0	26.5	319	375	344
Wash.	17.1	16.5	23.0	19,815	15,824	9,936
Oreg.	20.6	19.5	23.5	6,312	4,700	3,243
U.S.	10.7	13.5	16.8	150,492	192,771	231,738

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	WINTER		SPRING		White	Total
					(winter & spring)	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Average						
1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746	747,507
1940	315,077	219,557	161,357	35,799	84,908	816,698
1941 2/	390,575	226,151	205,498	45,717	93,253	961,194

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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OATS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Prelim.	Average		Prelim.
	: 1930-39	: 1940	: 1941	: 1930-39	: 1940	: 1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	36.8	40.0	38.0	4,320	4,520	4,294
N.H.	37.2	40.0	38.0	282	280	266
Vt.	31.3	32.0	32.0	1,866	1,760	1,792
Mass.	33.0	34.0	36.0	182	238	252
R.I.	31.7	30.0	32.0	63	60	64
Conn.	28.8	30.0	31.0	190	210	217
N.Y.	28.8	36.5	30.0	23,817	29,966	25,620
N.J.	29.6	33.0	33.0	1,378	1,419	1,485
Pa.	28.4	35.0	34.5	26,405	31,080	31,257
Ohio	30.7	44.0	43.5	42,814	44,830	48,981
Ind.	26.0	45.0	41.0	41,133	49,950	55,063
Ill.	30.2	48.0	43.0	115,090	152,496	147,533
Mich.	29.8	47.0	34.0	39,026	60,489	44,200
Wis.	30.8	43.0	33.0	75,456	96,793	75,042
Minn.	31.2	42.5	26.5	133,528	180,795	116,123
Iowa	31.4	40.0	32.0	185,271	206,640	178,240
Mo.	21.5	27.0	25.0	36,989	48,600	47,610
N.Dak.	18.6	21.0	32.0	28,342	33,432	51,264
S.Dak.	21.3	27.5	25.0	37,372	53,240	53,200
Nebr.	20.3	24.0	29.5	42,750	35,760	54,074
Kans.	21.8	28.0	21.5	32,525	43,596	35,152
Del.	30.2	29.0	30.0	94	87	120
Md.	28.4	32.0	33.0	1,325	1,120	1,287
Va.	19.6	23.0	23.0	2,116	1,932	2,415
W.Va.	19.6	21.5	22.0	1,931	1,462	1,562
N.C.	19.6	24.0	25.0	4,460	5,952	6,500
S.C.	21.4	22.0	22.5	9,238	10,890	11,700
Ga.	19.2	19.5	20.5	7,173	8,638	9,799
Fla.	14.7	14.0	15.5	115	136	155
Ky.	16.3	20.0	21.0	1,753	1,400	1,722
Tenn.	16.2	23.0	23.0	1,603	1,760	2,346
Ala.	19.2	20.0	25.0	2,219	3,000	4,875
Miss.	23.5	32.0	36.0	1,235	3,776	5,724
Ark.	19.4	22.0	20.5	2,784	3,058	3,075
La.	25.0	32.0	30.0	912	1,934	2,130
Okla.	20.1	23.0	18.5	26,033	32,239	24,920
Tex.	23.8	27.0	25.0	34,980	37,125	36,100
Mont.	23.0	28.5	36.0	5,907	9,034	11,196
Idaho	35.9	37.0	41.0	4,967	5,106	5,494
Wyo.	24.4	26.5	36.0	2,587	2,915	4,536
Colo.	27.8	30.0	32.0	4,292	4,530	5,408
N.Mex.	23.4	22.5	27.0	568	652	918
Ariz.	26.7	27.0	29.0	293	297	377
Utah	35.8	37.0	42.0	1,234	1,073	1,386
Nev.	35.3	40.0	41.0	130	280	287
Wash.	48.2	39.0	45.0	8,208	8,658	9,990
Oreg.	31.3	25.0	29.5	8,944	7,950	9,764
Calif.	27.3	29.0	26.0	3,192	4,350	3,328
U.S.	27.3	35.5	30.6	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,138,843

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	CORN (old crop) 1/			WHEAT			OATS		
	:Average:			:Average:			:Average:		
	:1930-39:	1940	: 1941	:1930-39:	1940	: 1941	:1930-39:	1940	: 1941
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	3	12	4	93	88	54	3,899	4,339	4,036
N.H.	13	14	6	---	---	---	237	266	226
Vt.	23	26	16	---	---	---	1,609	1,602	1,649
Mass.	39	28	12	---	---	---	163	226	232
R.I.	8	12	7	---	---	---	49	57	54
Conn.	62	69	52	---	---	---	162	200	213
N.Y.	587	872	629	3,812	5,357	4,351	21,902	27,868	23,570
N.J.	744	496	558	713	895	727	1,176	1,334	1,247
Pa.	3,486	4,028	2,859	12,276	11,026	10,262	22,388	27,040	26,568
Ohio	10,099	13,753	6,775	22,137	21,490	23,370	34,639	38,143	33,695
Ind.	12,346	18,438	11,640	13,702	13,265	14,933	30,928	37,962	41,297
Ill.	45,978	95,821	54,110	13,434	12,448	11,734	87,024	120,472	113,600
Mich.	3,170	6,427	4,185	11,815	13,715	11,773	34,723	55,045	41,106
Wis.	2,567	3,605	5,595	1,522	1,551	1,311	65,751	88,082	69,039
Minn.	11,566	68,524	45,946	14,990	21,807	14,462	113,544	159,100	99,866
Iowa	63,411	251,078	199,091	3,550	4,142	1,693	147,732	175,644	140,810
Mo.	10,960	16,251	18,046	11,336	10,780	6,332	30,279	37,908	40,468
N.Dak.	141	466	815	38,885	49,498	109,672	28,356	35,104	51,264
S.Dak.	4,614	15,848	16,912	14,186	17,306	23,816	34,453	47,916	48,412
Nebr.	23,773	37,323	41,657	21,670	21,937	23,360	36,020	29,681	44,881
Kans.	6,642	4,053	3,431	51,532	47,062	73,465	23,902	32,261	26,716
Del.	245	487	460	758	745	740	75	42	78
Md.	1,395	943	1,639	3,412	2,648	2,474	1,026	930	1,017
Va.	2,209	2,050	2,751	5,039	4,401	4,372	1,508	1,352	1,763
W.Va.	1,068	1,308	1,562	1,300	1,270	1,218	1,548	1,111	1,140
N.C.	2,948	3,913	5,179	2,788	3,802	3,693	2,308	3,452	4,225
S.C.	1,537	1,374	2,139	604	1,183	1,334	3,952	5,227	5,382
Ga.	2,880	1,626	4,610	606	978	931	2,550	2,851	4,214
Fla.	194	283	474	---	---	---	26	19	16
Ky.	5,342	5,518	8,277	1,652	1,406	1,443	1,102	938	1,223
Tenn.	3,609	2,318	5,744	1,893	1,995	1,740	966	1,056	1,361
Ala.	1,948	1,498	2,764	24	34	59	708	1,200	2,828
Miss.	1,361	688	995	---	---	---	323	1,435	1,431
Ark.	1,819	1,396	3,531	261	211	199	1,433	1,376	1,538
La.	556	1,017	1,274	---	---	---	384	972	788
Okla.	1,732	1,293	2,727	17,032	18,026	19,638	18,422	23,234	17,693
Tex.	4,753	4,751	7,854	6,999	7,045	9,209	23,482	26,359	23,104
Mont.	41	105	141	19,359	31,960	50,593	5,814	9,486	10,860
Idaho	82	140	47	11,029	11,216	11,496	3,948	3,881	4,230
Wyo.	69	17	87	1,899	2,387	3,751	2,436	2,303	4,491
Colo.	795	349	800	5,477	7,322	13,530	3,463	3,941	4,326
N.Mex.	188	237	83	759	516	1,122	299	496	799
Ariz.	17	10	42	269	130	135	126	62	151
Utah	4	1	4	2,773	3,062	4,110	966	837	998
Nev.	---	0	0	275	401	378	106	238	201
Wash.	12	17	30	9,610	7,944	19,589	6,164	6,667	6,893
Oreg.	47	108	61	4,870	6,014	7,652	6,766	5,644	7,225
Calif.	5	14	7	3,056	2,274	1,598	1,045	1,088	499
U.S.	235,134	548,625	465,618	337,511	369,447	492,324	810,382	1,026,452	922,423

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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BARLEY						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	: Preliminary :		Average	: Preliminary	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	29.2	30.0	29.0	120	120	116
Vt.	27.2	30.0	26.0	109	150	130
N.Y.	24.6	29.0	25.0	3,854	3,799	2,775
N.J.	28.0	28.0	29.0	43	196	203
Pa.	26.8	26.0	26.0	1,889	4,030	3,822
Ohio	23.4	30.0	30.0	1,194	1,650	1,980
Ind.	20.2	29.0	30.0	674	1,450	2,100
Ill.	24.7	36.5	33.0	5,195	4,928	5,610
Mich.	23.4	33.5	31.0	4,959	5,796	5,890
Wis.	27.2	37.5	31.0	21,516	24,525	17,236
Minn.	22.0	29.5	26.0	43,822	57,343	44,980
Iowa	23.7	31.5	27.0	11,826	14,553	8,478
Mo.	18.3	23.0	20.0	1,222	4,094	3,280
N.Dak.	14.4	16.0	25.0	24,493	28,064	41,650
S.Dak.	15.3	18.5	22.0	23,543	30,821	39,226
Nebr.	16.5	16.0	25.5	12,760	22,544	49,954
Kans.	13.2	16.0	20.0	5,478	18,176	27,260
Md.	29.6	27.5	26.0	1,091	2,172	2,132
Va.	25.3	27.0	24.0	1,132	2,376	2,064
W.Va.	24.8	23.5	23.0	137	306	276
N.C.	18.3	22.0	22.0	253	308	440
Ky.	22.3	25.0	26.0	510	1,825	2,152
Tenn.	17.5	20.0	20.0	546	1,320	1,320
Okla.	15.2	17.0	18.0	2,091	5,720	7,218
Tex.	15.6	17.0	27.0	2,366	3,825	7,884
Mont.	19.8	23.0	28.0	2,717	4,692	5,824
Idaho	34.2	35.0	39.0	4,375	5,950	7,098
Wyo.	21.6	24.5	32.0	1,476	1,838	2,656
Colo.	19.1	20.5	25.0	7,797	9,358	14,625
N.Mex.	20.9	22.0	29.0	163	264	435
Ariz.	30.9	32.0	32.0	755	1,184	1,408
Utah	37.5	37.0	42.0	1,818	2,812	3,696
Nev.	37.3	36.0	38.0	292	540	684
Wash.	31.8	29.0	36.0	1,941	3,915	5,040
Oreg.	28.9	25.0	31.5	3,087	5,000	6,048
Calif.	26.4	28.0	24.0	29,764	33,516	25,272
U.S.	20.6	23.1	25.2	224,970	309,235	351,522

RICE						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	: Indicated :		Average	: Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	50.5	51.0	52.0	8,368	9,741	11,128
La.	40.7	40.0	41.0	18,545	18,040	21,074
Texas	51.7	55.0	48.5	10,585	16,005	15,520
Calif.	69.6	76.0	74.0	8,176	8,968	10,212
U.S.	48.4	50.2	48.8	45,673	52,754	57,934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1941

October 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	17.0	15.0	14.0	192	120	126
Vt.	20.5	17.0	20.0	41	34	40
N.Y.	17.2	16.5	18.0	2,515	2,194	2,106
N.J.	19.6	21.0	22.0	22	42	44
Pa.	17.6	17.5	19.0	2,461	2,118	2,185
Ohio	16.6	18.0	18.0	330	288	198
Ind.	13.7	13.5	13.0	205	94	52
Ill.	14.6	16.0	16.0	96	16	16
Mich.	12.1	15.5	13.5	230	310	216
Wis.	11.1	13.5	13.0	165	162	195
Minn.	9.4	11.0	12.0	193	242	240
Iowa	12.6	15.0	15.0	69	45	30
Mo.	10.1	10.0	9.0	10	10	9
N.Dak.	6.1	11.0	12.0	40	11	24
S.Dak.	6.8	10.0	8.5	29	10	8
Del.	10.8	13.0	12.0	11	13	12
Md.	19.2	19.0	19.0	109	95	76
Va.	12.8	13.0	13.5	174	195	176
W.Va.	16.9	17.5	18.0	319	245	234
N.C.	14.1	14.0	16.0	56	56	64
Ky.	9.8	12.0	14.0	20	24	28
Tenn.	12.0	13.0	15.0	24	26	30
U.S.	16.0	16.2	17.1	7,315	6,350	6,109

GRAIN SORGHUMS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Mo.	11.9	18.0	17.0	2,530	4,320	3,264
S.Dak.	--	8.0	9.5	--	3,544	4,208
Nebr.	10.2	10.5	14.5	1,733	7,728	5,756
Kans.	9.2	12.5	19.0	11,968	27,638	28,994
Ark.	9.4	12.5	12.0	679	850	672
Okla.	8.4	11.0	13.0	12,015	17,160	17,238
Tex.	12.5	13.0	20.0	44,854	46,397	70,660
Colo.	7.9	10.0	11.5	2,064	5,000	5,232
N.Mex.	10.2	9.0	23.0	3,396	3,150	8,855
Ariz.	27.6	27.5	30.0	990	880	1,560
Calif.	29.0	32.0	31.0	3,318	4,704	5,704
U.S.	11.0	12.3	17.8	84,253	121,371	152,143

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FLAXSEED

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	--	15.0	14.5	--	90	261	
Mich.	8.7	9.0	9.0	54	72	54	
Wis.	10.7	13.0	12.0	62	247	180	
Minn.	8.3	10.5	10.5	5,902	16,695	14,858	
Iowa	9.2	14.0	12.5	235	2,520	2,925	
Mo.	4.4	6.0	6.5	14	18	26	
N.Dak.	4.3	6.0	7.0	2,895	3,888	5,215	
S.Dak.	4.5	6.5	9.5	774	1,904	2,308	
Nebr.	1/5.4	10.0	8.0	25	20	40	
Kans.	6.1	9.0	8.0	341	1,314	1,088	
Okla.	--	7.0	7.0	--	119	140	
Tex.	--	6.0	6.5	--	174	104	
Mont.	3.7	7.5	7.0	416	990	1,050	
Idaho	--	8.0	11.0	--	40	55	
Ariz.	--	18.5	21.0	--	240	315	
Wash.	--	9.5	12.0	--	48	12	
Oreg.	--	6.0	13.0	--	24	26	
Calif.	1/17.1	21.0	16.0	1/745	2,814	3,168	
U. S.	6.4	9.7	9.9	11,269	31,217	31,825	

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,432	1,612	1,613	8,288	9,835	10,002	
Conn.	1,366	1,340	1,444	22,769	23,321	25,272	
N.Y.	1,258	1,250	1,400	1,181	1,750	2,100	
Pa.	1,241	1,472	1,451	35,383	49,590	52,245	
Ohio	915	989	993	31,776	28,376	26,118	
Ind.	806	1,039	851	10,076	10,387	9,190	
Wis.	1,339	1,480	1,365	28,986	36,260	31,392	
Minn.	1,125	1,225	1,150	928	858	805	
Mo.	893	1,150	1,000	5,538	6,210	6,000	
Kans.	1/834	1,050	900	1/306	315	270	
Md.	723	840	750	26,901	31,920	29,325	
Va.	732	926	803	99,861	100,509	84,933	
W.Va.	677	900	800	2,985	2,790	2,240	
N.C.	811	1,043	912	529,356	526,505	464,560	
S.C.	836	1,015	760	85,656	82,215	64,600	
Ga.	831	1,060	763	68,103	76,420	54,990	
Fla.	847	965	748	10,915	16,123	12,125	
Ky.	792	1,002	899	316,383	338,477	285,443	
Tenn.	848	966	923	109,348	109,690	92,411	
Ala.	--	830	750	--	415	375	
U. S.	832	1,034	911	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,254,396	

1/ Short-time average.

mbp

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1941	Average		Production	
		1930-39	1940		1930-39	1940	1940	1941
		Pounds						
FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	692	920	775	67,051	67,160	59,675	
North Carolina	11	762	925	850	191,420	180,375	170,850	
Total old belt	11	741	924	829	258,470	247,535	230,525	
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	834	1,120	950	275,560	274,400	232,750	
North Carolina	13	882	1,110	960	56,014	54,380	53,760	
South Carolina	13	836	1,015	760	85,356	82,215	64,600	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	853	1,055	939	141,670	146,595	118,360	
Georgia	14	828	1,060	760	67,251	75,260	53,960	
Florida	14	786	925	700	8,230	11,748	8,680	
Alabama	14	--	850	800	--	255	240	
Total Georgia and Florida Belt	14	823	1,039	751	75,546	87,263	62,880	
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	11-14	803	1,027	862	751,348	755,793	644,515	
FIRE-CURED:								
Virginia	21	765	835	800	20,238	18,704	12,880	
Kentucky	22	775	900	900	26,012	18,000	14,400	
Tennessee	22	828	900	910	46,555	40,500	28,665	
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	809	900	907	72,667	58,500	43,065	
Kentucky	23	769	880	850	22,884	20,944	15,385	
Tennessee	23	808	900	940	6,032	4,950	3,760	
Total Paducah	23	778	884	866	28,916	25,894	19,145	
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	808	850	875	3,677	383	350	
TOTAL FIRE-CURED	21-24	796	883	876	125,499	103,481	75,440	
AIR-CURED (Light):								
Ohio	31	819	1,000	875	12,206	12,500	10,938	
Indiana	31	801	1,050	850	8,939	9,975	8,840	
Missouri	31	893	1,150	1,000	5,538	6,210	6,000	
Kansas	31	1/834	1,050	900	1/306	315	270	
Virginia	31	1,027	1,210	1,025	9,929	11,495	9,738	
West Virginia	31	677	900	800	2,985	2,790	2,240	
North Carolina	31	862	1,050	1,000	6,262	7,350	7,200	
Kentucky	31	788	1,040	900	228,420	265,000	229,500	
Tennessee	31	867	1,030	930	54,040	59,740	55,800	
Alabama	31	--	800	675	--	160	135	
Total Burley	31	810	1,042	909	328,605	375,535	330,661	
Southern Maryland	32	723	840	750	26,901	31,920	29,325	
TOTAL AIR-CURED (Light)	31-32	803	1,022	893	355,506	407,455	359,986	
AIR-CURED (Dark):								
Indiana	35	836	825	875	1,062	412	350	
Kentucky	35	824	900	925	15,428	16,650	12,858	
Tennessee	35	802	900	910	2,620	4,500	4,186	
Total One-Sucker	35	823	898	920	19,110	21,562	17,394	
Green River (Ky.)	36	831	875	925	19,962	17,500	12,950	
Virginia sun-cured	37	752	875	825	2,642	3,150	2,640	
TOTAL AIR-CURED (Dark)	35-37	824	887	914	41,715	42,212	32,984	

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941 - Cont'd

Class and Type	: Type : : No. :	: Average : : 1930-39 :	Yield per acre		: Indicated : : 1941 :	: Average : : 1930-39 :	Production	
			Pounds				Thousand pounds	
			1940	1941			1940	1941
CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,240	1,470	1,450	35,021	49,098	51,765	
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	984	980	1,100	19,340	15,876	15,180	
Georgia	45	992	1,150	1,000	351	460	400	
Florida	45	1,022	1,300	950	597	1,300	475	
Total Georgia & Florida sun-grown	45	1,007	1,257	972	948	1,760	875	
TOTAL CIGAR FILLER	41-45	1,137	1,309	1,346	55,235	66,734	67,820	
CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,561	1,600	1,650	310	160	165	
Connecticut	51	1,552	1,540	1,670	13,064	11,704	13,694	
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,552	1,541	1,670	13,373	11,864	13,859	
Massachusetts	52	1,540	1,710	1,710	6,891	8,721	8,892	
Connecticut	52	1,524	1,640	1,670	4,767	7,052	5,678	
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,535	1,678	1,694	11,658	15,773	14,570	
New York	53	1,258	1,250	1,400	1,181	1,750	2,100	
Pennsylvania	53	1,392	1,640	1,600	352	492	480	
Total New York & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,291	1,319	1,433	1,543	2,242	2,580	
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,353	1,480	1,350	17,812	20,128	15,660	
Wisconsin	55	1,320	1,480	1,380	11,174	16,132	15,732	
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,225	1,150	928	856	805	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,309	1,465	1,367	12,102	16,990	16,537	
TOTAL CIGAR BINDER	51-55	1,425	1,523	1,491	56,436	66,997	63,206	
CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,000	1,060	1,050	1,087	954	945	
Connecticut	61	979	830	1,000	4,938	4,565	5,900	
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	982	862	1,007	6,025	5,519	6,845	
Georgia	62	1,004	1,000	900	501	700	630	
Florida	62	978	1,025	900	2,088	3,075	2,970	
Total Georgia & Florida shade-grown	62	982	1,020	900	2,589	3,775	3,600	
TOTAL CIGAR WRAPPER	61-62	984	920	967	8,614	9,234	10,445	
TOTAL CIGAR TYPES	41-62	1,232	1,361	1,366	120,487	143,025	141,471	
UNITED STATES	All	832	1,034	911	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,254,396	

1/ Short-time average.

mbp

SUGAR BEETS						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.3	9.1	9.0	277	375	333
Mich.	8.2	9.1	8.5	865	1,022	782
Web.	12.6	13.3	14.0	871	933	868
Mont.	12.2	14.0	13.0	751	1,166	832
Idaho	11.7	16.1	15.0	649	1,141	885
Wyo.	12.1	14.2	13.5	558	667	526
Colo.	12.2	14.9	14.8	2,141	2,092	1,939
Utah	12.5	10.5	15.0	614	504	570
Calif.	13.5	16.2	15.0	1,634	2,803	1,980
Other States	9.1	11.4	11.4	924	1,489	1,218
U.S.	11.4	13.3	13.1	9,224	12,192	9,933

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR									
For sugar									
Yield of cane per acre				Production			Sugar produced		
State	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	96° equivalent	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Short tons			Thousand short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	17.1	13.0	17.0	3,842	2,925	4,080	308	235	328
Fla.	31.8	32.1	35.0	520	956	1,124	47	101	119
Total	18.1	15.2	19.1	4,362	3,881	5,204	355	336	447

For seed									
La.	17.0	12.0	17.0	345	360	408	--	--	--
Fla.	33.5	39.5	35.0	22	27	14	--	--	--
Total	17.5	12.6	17.3	367	387	422	--	--	--

For sugar and seed									
La.	17.1	12.9	17.0	4,187	3,285	4,488	--	--	--
Fla.	31.9	32.3	35.0	542	983	1,138	--	--	--
Total	18.0	15.0	19.0	4,729	4,268	5,626	--	--	--

H O P S						
Yield per acre			Production 1/			
State	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,771	2,080	1,860	7,767	12,480	13,206
Oreg.	937	1,020	845	18,236	19,992	17,238
Calif.	1,528	1,400	1,330	8,731	10,080	10,108
U. S.	1,171	1,297	1,155	34,784	42,552	40,552

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD October 10, 1941
October 1, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	: 1930-39	: 1940	: 1941	: 1930-39	: 1940	: 1941
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.87	0.87	0.77	857	877	775
N. H.	1.01	1.10	.97	380	427	379
Vt.	1.16	1.19	1.07	1,082	1,113	997
Mass.	1.33	1.46	1.28	494	586	513
R. I.	1.23	1.27	1.21	50	56	52
Conn.	1.31	1.39	1.40	414	484	493
N. Y.	1.20	1.39	1.03	4,836	5,554	4,149
N. J.	1.51	1.68	1.51	335	367	335
Pa.	1.18	1.35	1.17	2,911	3,238	2,834
Ohio	1.14	1.45	1.26	2,987	4,241	3,606
Ind.	1.15	1.30	1.30	2,170	2,828	2,677
Ill.	1.23	1.33	1.35	3,345	4,515	4,058
Mich.	1.20	1.51	1.23	3,092	4,064	3,301
Wis.	1.39	1.81	1.72	4,629	7,416	7,258
Minn.	1.34	1.52	1.75	3,645	4,702	5,672
Iowa	1.34	1.50	1.45	4,195	6,572	6,287
Mo.	.89	1.08	1.04	2,403	3,524	3,553
N. Dak.	.91	1.14	1.47	1,083	1,109	1,568
S. Dak.	.82	.98	1.05	801	765	803
Nebr.	1.32	1.33	1.60	1,947	1,366	1,941
Kans.	1.32	1.57	1.82	1,361	1,580	2,022
Del.	1.31	1.35	1.30	84	101	99
Md.	1.20	1.30	1.09	467	550	465
Va.	.94	1.15	.91	924	1,252	995
W. Va.	.96	1.15	1.10	642	833	812
N. C.	.81	.35	.88	744	975	1,021
S. C.	.74	.74	.79	398	539	621
Ga.	.54	.57	.50	480	648	607
Fla.	.54	.56	.54	50	59	60
Ky.	1.02	1.14	1.13	1,342	1,629	1,634
Tenn.	.91	.96	1.01	1,405	1,579	1,652
Ala.	.72	.71	.75	521	606	671
Miss.	1.17	1.28	1.20	778	1,223	1,339
Ark.	1.00	1.14	1.11	792	1,193	1,265
La.	1.18	1.24	1.25	317	438	462
Okla.	1.23	1.45	1.59	674	983	1,107
Tex.	.96	1.13	1.10	793	1,341	1,269
Mont.	1.20	1.48	1.60	1,739	1,836	1,974
Idaho	2.13	2.30	2.28	2,231	2,287	2,321
Wyo.	1.17	1.24	1.44	878	927	1,123
Colo.	1.54	1.63	1.82	1,728	1,684	1,886
N. Mex.	1.99	2.08	2.19	262	303	335
Ariz.	2.56	2.04	2.58	516	445	604
Utah	1.98	2.07	2.25	1,024	1,062	1,179
Nev.	1.90	2.04	2.10	355	382	391
Wash.	1.80	1.86	2.12	1,680	1,864	2,165
Oreg.	1.75	1.86	1.99	1,536	1,532	1,606
Calif.	2.64	2.98	2.89	4,276	4,657	4,795
U. S.	1.24	1.40	1.37	69,650	86,312	85,733

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/										PASTURE			
Yield per acre										Production		Condition October 1	
State	Average:	Prelim.		Average:	Prelim.		Average:	Prelim.					
	:1930-39:	1940	:1941	:1930-39:	1940	:1941	:1930-39:	1940	:1941				
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent						
Maine	1.52	1.35	1.20	9	8	7	76	67	57				
N. H.	1.94	2.10	1.75	6	8	7	75	71	64				
Vt.	2.19	2.10	1.70	25	29	24	78	73	61				
Mass.	2.27	2.30	2.15	15	18	19	77	63	48				
R. I.	2.30	2.35	2.20	2	2	2	78	70	44				
Conn.	2.78	2.80	2.75	37	48	50	77	68	54				
N. Y.	1.86	1.95	1.70	513	655	600	70	73	52				
N. J.	2.16	2.25	2.05	89	119	105	70	79	41				
Pa.	1.87	1.90	1.80	322	433	430	68	81	58				
Ohio	1.83	2.10	1.95	719	1,073	1,076	68	70	64				
Ind.	1.69	1.75	1.75	578	805	886	70	57	56				
Ill.	2.05	2.20	2.20	767	1,111	1,278	63	58	78				
Mich.	1.52	1.75	1.40	1,422	2,002	1,681	67	89	64				
Wis.	1.88	2.45	2.15	1,459	2,928	2,825	65	82	81				
Minn.	1.73	1.95	2.20	1,659	2,410	2,856	61	73	79				
Iowa	2.02	2.40	2.30	1,504	2,362	2,829	68	84	82				
Mo.	1.94	2.40	2.40	357	562	696	57	72	77				
N. Dak.	1.02	1.35	1.60	185	153	198	43	67	88				
S. Dak.	.91	1.10	1.15	431	244	270	44	55	65				
Nebr.	1.45	1.45	1.75	1,533	916	1,326	54	41	74				
Kans.	1.50	1.90	2.15	972	950	1,398	52	70	84				
Del.	2.35	2.50	2.10	14	12	10	73	79	46				
Md.	1.94	1.95	1.70	61	70	58	70	82	44				
Va.	1.70	2.30	1.75	95	150	108	71	88	54				
W. Va.	1.78	2.00	2.05	34	64	72	67	77	76				
N. C.	1.73	1.85	1.70	12	17	14	75	74	64				
S. C.	1.67	1.85	1.30	3	6	4	63	59	61				
Ga.	1.74	1.80	1.80	9	11	11	66	68	67				
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	76	85				
Ky.	1.56	1.70	1.65	217	306	312	70	62	55				
Tenn.	1.59	1.85	1.80	70	142	153	66	63	60				
Ala.	1.38	1.40	1.50	5	4	4	63	62	74				
Miss.	2.18	2.15	2.30	105	150	161	67	72	77				
Ark.	1.84	2.00	2.20	125	160	189	56	75	76				
La.	2.06	2.00	2.00	38	46	48	70	80	84				
Okla.	1.70	2.10	2.25	407	561	691	51	72	84				
Tex.	2.26	2.35	2.40	167	306	312	60	67	91				
Mont.	1.58	1.70	1.90	1,061	1,148	1,282	59	78	91				
Idaho	2.42	2.60	2.55	1,836	1,950	1,969	72	88	95				
Wyo.	1.47	1.60	1.75	545	598	707	67	74	96				
Colo.	1.87	2.00	2.15	1,265	1,256	1,378	61	69	91				
N. Mex.	2.37	2.50	2.50	211	245	265	69	67	95				
Ariz.	2.88	2.25	2.90	446	364	478	82	76	90				
Utah	2.04	2.15	2.35	962	989	1,093	66	65	90				
Nev.	2.15	2.30	2.35	296	320	324	75	83	96				
Wash.	2.51	2.50	2.65	593	788	893	65	72	94				
Oreg.	2.50	2.55	2.65	640	686	713	67	73	91				
Calif.	4.09	4.30	4.40	3,038	3,393	3,366	70	83	84				
U. S.	1.93	2.18	2.18	24,907	30,578	33,178	63	71	75				
1/ Included in tame hay.													

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1941

October 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	495	590	620	9,460	8,800	7,800
Kans.	186	300	350	3,130	4,500	2,600
Okla.	231	300	325	15,050	13,500	9,800
Texas	288	290	360	3,630	3,800	4,000
Colo.	180	250	300	4,540	6,100	7,400
N. Mex.	226	175	350	5,330	4,700	8,900
U. S.	255.2	297.3	363.6	41,360	41,400	40,500

BEANS, dry edible 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Me.	872	875	880	74	70	70
Vt.	611	600	650	19	12	13
N. Y.	764	700	810	1,101	903	1,256
Mich.	769	760	825	4,137	4,309	6,163
Wis.	390	450	475	19	14	14
Minn.	325	400	330	16	16	13
Nebr.	778	1,140	1,050	116	228	220
Kans.	3/ 375	350	350	22	4	4
Mont.	1,133	1,350	1,190	249	270	250
Idaho	1,301	1,475	1,450	1,511	1,667	1,914
Wyo.	1,056	1,100	1,100	421	605	649
Colo.	351	530	500	1,129	1,760	1,460
N. Mex.	312	340	430	492	656	791
Ariz.	468	450	480	41	63	67
Oreg.	673	480	1,000	12	5	10
Calif.	1,209	1,468	1,371	3,939	5,492	5,332
U. S.	780.5	875.5	896.5	13,297	16,074	18,226

1/Includes beans grown for seed. 2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,040	1,350	1,025	149,865	216,000	153,750
N. C.	1,060	1,400	1,079	249,288	371,000	269,640
Tenn.	688	750	760	7,752	6,000	6,080
Total (Va.-N. C. area)	1,041	1,370	1,048	406,904	593,000	429,470
S. Car.	678	775	650	9,041	23,250	13,650
Ga.	652	825	780	327,552	577,500	507,780
Fla.	559	780	700	35,848	73,320	65,800
Ala.	640	735	800	153,488	205,800	224,000
Miss.	519	450	525	14,949	13,500	15,225
Total (S. E. area)	639	788	769	540,878	893,370	826,455
Ark.	487	530	530	9,638	12,190	11,130
La.	486	465	400	5,907	5,580	4,400
Okla.	460	600	575	15,614	51,000	40,825
Texas	463	560	525	84,433	179,200	168,000
Total (S. W. area)	464	564	530	115,592	247,970	224,355
United States	713.6	864.1	775.8	1,063,374	1,734,740	1,480,280

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SOYBEANS				COWPEAS			
Yield per acre				Yield per acre			
State	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	
	Bushels			Bushels			
N.Y.	1/14.8	14.0	16.0	--	--	--	
N.J.	--	15.0	16.0	--	--	--	
Pa.	1/16.2	17.0	17.0	--	--	--	
Ohio	18.0	15.0	19.5	--	--	--	
Ind.	16.6	13.5	17.0	9.0	7.5	9.0	
Ill.	19.1	17.5	22.5	8.1	7.5	8.0	
Mich.	13.0	14.0	14.0	--	--	--	
Wis.	12.5	17.5	15.5	--	--	--	
Minn.	--	16.0	16.0	--	--	--	
Iowa	16.8	20.5	19.0	--	--	--	
Mo.	8.2	10.5	9.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	
Kans.	7.4	13.0	12.0	6.0	9.5	10.0	
Del.	13.6	14.0	14.0	11.6	13.0	11.0	
Md.	12.6	13.5	12.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	
Va.	12.2	15.5	14.0	9.2	10.0	9.5	
W.Va.	11.6	13.0	13.5	--	--	--	
N.C.	12.4	13.5	12.0	7.6	6.5	6.5	
S.C.	6.4	6.0	7.5	5.8	5.5	6.0	
Ga.	5.8	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	
Fla.	--	--	--	8.4	8.0	9.0	
Ky.	10.4	11.5	11.5	8.4	8.5	8.0	
Tenn.	7.3	8.5	8.5	5.3	6.0	5.5	
Ala.	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.0	6.0	
Miss.	8.2	10.0	9.5	5.6	5.2	6.0	
Ark.	8.5	9.5	11.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	
La.	8.2	9.0	8.5	7.6	8.0	7.0	
Okla.	8.4	10.0	10.5	6.2	7.5	7.0	
Tex.	1/7.2	7.5	9.0	6.9	7.0	8.0	
U. S.	16.1	16.1	18.9	6.4	6.3	6.7	

1/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS (for beans)			
Production			
State	Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941
	Thousand bushels		
Ohio	2,694	8,400	12,480
Indiana	5,317	10,989	15,436
Illinois	19,082	35,140	54,112
Iowa	3,812	15,026	17,974
Missouri	770	1,176	1,824
North Carolina	1,437	2,282	2,280
6 Commerical States	33,112	73,013	104,106
Other States	2,394	6,824	7,512
United States	35,506	79,837	111,618

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/							
AREA	: Condition October 1 :			: Production 2/ :			
AND	Average:	:	:	Average :	:	Indicated	
STATE	: 1934-39 :	1940 :	1941 :	: 1934-39 :	1940 :	1941	
	Percent			Thousand bushels			
Eastern States:							
North Atlantic:							
Maine	46	63	58	651	752	684	
New Hampshire	50	56	58	764	925	831	
Vermont	59	50	78	467	413	624	
Massachusetts	57	62	62	2,318	2,174	2,208	
Rhode Island	51	59	54	251	267	254	
Connecticut	54	57	59	1,295	1,210	1,248	
New York	58	47	59	17,211	12,936	15,600	
New Jersey	69	65	70	3,750	3,296	3,450	
Pennsylvania	62	62	64	9,517	9,100	9,452	
Total North Atlantic	59	55	62	36,054	31,073	34,351	
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	67	82	74	1,611	1,909	1,702	
Maryland	59	67	71	1,996	2,077	2,160	
Virginia	53	53	65	10,366	10,660	11,682	
West Virginia	56	61	62	4,796	4,868	4,867	
North Carolina	51	59	81	966	962	1,435	
Georgia	3/ 54	3/ 63	3/ 79	443	485	600	
Total South Atlantic	55	61	67	20,177	20,961	22,446	
Total Eastern States	58	57	64	56,231	52,034	56,797	
Central States:							
North Central:							
Ohio	52	50	67	5,374	5,074	5,970	
Indiana	55	44	86	1,566	1,225	2,254	
Illinois	48	31	53	3,007	1,876	3,328	
Michigan	66	50	63	7,695	5,967	7,755	
Wisconsin	68	68	78	610	595	743	
Minnesota	58	80	70	249	314	314	
Iowa	54	89	24	321	559	60	
Missouri	44	51	54	1,525	1,616	1,769	
Nebraska	51	78	22	254	326	43	
Kansas	37	66	31	774	1,296	558	
Total North Central	54	49	62	21,375	18,848	22,799	
South Central:							
Kentucky	43	38	85	310	358	620	
Tennessee	41	27	76	225	166	404	
Arkansas	3/ 44	3/ 50	3/ 69	771	765	1,025	
Total South Central	43	43	75	1,306	1,289	2,049	
Total Central States	53	49	62	22,681	20,137	24,848	
Western States:							
Montana	62	60	75	342	236	316	
Idaho	68	73	76	3,458	2,160	2,160	
Colorado	54	68	55	1,441	1,564	1,265	
New Mexico	52	75	64	666	700	656	
Utah	70	64	74	362	330	276	
Washington	71	75	81	28,843	27,469	27,650	
Oregon	73	76	70	3,368	3,263	2,794	
California	69	58	74	7,918	6,498	7,992	
Total Western States	69	71	77	46,398	42,220	43,109	
Total 36 States	4/ 61	4/ 60	4/ 67	125,310	114,391	124,754	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. 3/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 4/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

October 1, 1941

PEACHES

State	Production 1/					
	Percent of a full crop			Average		
	Average			1940		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	Preliminary 1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N. H.	62	43	46	18	10	11
Mass.	57	62	65	104	76	79
R. I.	55	55	85	24	18	27
Conn.	61	74	71	157	130	124
N. Y.	65	69	73	1,433	1,380	1,424
N. J.	60	83	83	1,252	1,494	1,461
Pa.	56	76	71	1,789	2,500	2,308
Ohio	44	27	87	861	443	1,427
Ind.	37	9	93	345	58	604
Ill.	42	10	92	1,447	200	2,254
Mich.	60	57	92	1,744	1,682	2,760
Iowa	44	64	32	80	93	26
Mo.	34	24	64	802	528	1,376
Nebr.	37	47	8	43	58	10
Kans.	27	61	20	115	183	54
Del.	59	93	88	301	465	422
Md.	55	83	84	348	470	462
Va.	45	59	84	902	1,392	2,066
W. Va.	55	62	59	237	446	425
N. C.	61	48	92	1,920	1,344	2,760
S. C.	65	67	89	1,236	2,158	3,471
Ga.	59	62	83	5,049	4,216	5,561
Fla.	57	85	56	57	66	43
Ky.	34	17	92	520	258	1,362
Tenn.	42	11	93	1,224	264	2,186
Ala.	56	25	88	1,448	700	2,464
Miss.	56	28	85	842	420	1,258
Ark.	42	51	78	1,785	2,040	3,042
La.	50	66	60	290	442	402
Okla.	25	31	72	476	434	972
Tex.	41	69	75	1,190	2,036	2,231
Idaho	55	88	58	128	207	145
Colo.	75	93	74	1,221	2,000	1,628
N. Mex.	36	75	69	67	120	108
Ariz.	66	68	50	56	50	36
Utah	62	82	82	435	600	689
Nev.	52	70	60	5	5	4
Wash.	66	90	83	1,078	1,494	1,432
Oreg.	69	80	63	292	365	293
Calif., all	78	76	74	23,006	23,585	22,252
Clingstone 2/	79	75	71	15,143	14,709	13,626
Freestone	77	79	78	7,863	8,876	8,626
U. S.	60	61	79	54,356	54,430	69,659

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1940	1941	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39			1930-39		1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Maine	58	72	63	12	13	12
N. H.	65	74	62	13	16	13
Vt.	58	61	60	7	6	6
Mass.	66	60	64	71	52	55
R. I.	69	80	85	10	7	10
Conn.	68	64	73	48	48	48
N. Y.	59	65	45	1,476	1,670	1,246
N. J.	62	73	52	71	68	45
Pa.	63	70	52	699	873	652
Ohio	58	62	72	692	816	852
Ind.	54	61	81	380	483	594
Ill.	43	62	82	551	652	757
Mich.	63	64	71	1,138	1,398	1,613
Iowa	53	84	59	102	158	51
Mo.	43	64	61	339	518	456
Nebr.	46	66	25	41	58	27
Kans.	38	76	56	147	223	150
Del.	54	39	58	13	11	8
Md.	57	79	76	90	107	100
Va.	44	67	64	304	525	462
W. Va.	35	64	45	55	97	65
N. C.	55	63	72	263	312	347
S. C.	2/62	2/77	2/64	101	123	101
Ga.	2/53	2/77	2/69	283	397	352
Fla.	2/64	2/90	2/74	102	130	148
Ky.	33	62	79	190	382	429
Tenn.	40	28	83	222	194	476
Ala.	2/55	2/54	2/81	288	292	437
Miss.	2/57	2/73	2/78	295	438	476
Ark.	2/49	2/60	2/66	158	204	224
La.	2/59	2/89	2/60	121	214	144
Okla.	2/34	2/33	2/80	91	73	172
Tex.	2/49	2/79	2/57	349	545	388
Idaho	72	80	67	60	63	56
Colo.	56	84	71	270	249	199
N. Mex.	43	73	74	41	56	61
Ariz.	74	62	71	11	7	8
Utah	65	80	69	88	129	102
Nev.	60	62	72	4	3	4
Wash., all	77	82	84	5,027	6,100	6,099
Bartlett	--	82	85	3,582	3,800	3,825
Other	--	82	83	1,445	2,300	2,274
Oregon, all	76	82	74	3,295	4,445	4,086
Bartlett	--	85	77	1,374	1,690	1,672
Other	--	81	72	1,921	2,755	2,414
Calif., all	70	70	70	9,792	9,417	9,376
Bartlett	--	69	74	8,626	7,917	8,584
Other	--	79	45	1,167	1,500	792
U. S.	5/65	3/72	3/71	27,278	31,622	30,907

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1941

October 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES

State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average			Average		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Tons		
Maine	67	77	73	30	30	30
N.H.	72	69	78	93	120	120
Vt.	70	92	60	40	50	30
Mass.	73	78	76	664	720	710
R.I.	71	67	91	284	280	320
Conn.	75	75	72	2,155	2,770	2,740
N.Y.	65	73	59	74,750	75,800	56,800
N.J.	75	85	77	3,180	3,900	3,600
Pa.	66	77	54	21,920	23,000	16,500
Ohio	73	81	56	30,300	37,500	27,200
Ind.	70	71	80	4,310	4,000	4,700
Ill.	71	73	80	6,770	8,100	8,400
Mich.	67	76	61	57,330	54,600	41,500
Wis.	77	83	78	402	490	450
Minn.	66	80	79	256	300	270
Iowa	68	88	58	5,410	6,300	3,000
Mo.	63	71	74	9,770	10,900	11,200
Nebr.	54	79	30	2,530	3,800	1,800
Kans.	56	79	62	3,600	4,600	3,400
Del.	81	80	83	2,010	2,100	2,000
Md.	72	79	77	696	720	690
Va.	67	67	68	2,350	2,800	2,800
W.Va.	57	65	46	1,338	1,910	1,390
N.C.	74	78	73	6,602	8,500	8,100
S.C.	2/72	2/72	2/70	1,606	1,990	1,960
Ga.	2/70	2/77	2/75	1,511	2,080	2,060
Fla.	2/67	2/80	2/66	761	830	690
Ky.	68	64	83	2,047	2,720	3,570
Tenn.	66	40	83	2,006	1,780	3,060
Ala.	2/67	2/53	2/81	1,380	1,380	2,150
Miss.	2/67	2/50	2/83	291	220	350
Ark.	2/63	2/60	2/77	9,810	9,600	2,300
La.	2/60	2/67	2/57	54	60	50
Okla.	2/54	2/60	2/65	3,210	3,600	4,000
Tex.	2/62	2/73	2/70	2,490	3,000	2,700
Idaho	81	89	87	544	580	550
Colo.	70	87	83	514	770	650
N.Mex.	72	90	88	1,078	1,270	1,250
Ariz.	78	2/85	2/88	922	740	750
Utah	80	92	75	932	860	750
Nev.	85	93	90	96	110	100
Wash.	82	91	83	4,980	10,600	10,200
Oreg.	80	90	66	2,180	2,300	1,600
California, all	72	76	83	1,990,800	2,246,000	2,418,000
Wine varieties	74	80	81	497,000	607,000	590,000
Raisin varieties	73	73	86	1,143,600	1,209,000	1,421,000
Dried 3/	--	--	--	215,560	170,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	281,300	529,000	--
Table varieties	71	78	75	350,200	430,000	407,000
U. S.	4/72	4/76	4/80	2,264,062	2,543,910	2,664,490

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

4/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

PLUMS and PRUNES

		P r o d u c t i o n					
CROP		Percent of a full crop					
and		Average		Average		Preliminary	
STATE		1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Percent			Tons		
					Fresh Basis 1/		
PLUMS:							
Mich.		56	62	76	5,580	5,800	6,800
Calif.		71	74	72	64,600	69,000	71,000
PRUNES:							
Idaho		64	85	85	17,570	21,500	22,100
Washington, all		62	48	77	31,450	17,500	26,300
Eastern Wash.		74	85	83	12,960	14,700	14,300
Western Wash.		55	15	70	18,490	2,800	12,000
Oregon, all		58	27	67	110,400	42,700	93,300
Eastern Oreg.		69	91	83	12,530	16,400	15,300
Western Oreg.		56	19	65	97,870	26,300	78,000
					Dry Basis 2/		
Calif.		64	62	69	207,100	175,000	193,000

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.
- 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remain unharvested on account of market conditions.

QUANTITIES OF PRUNES USED FRESH, CANNED, AND DRIED,
WASHINGTON AND OREGON 1/

State	: Average	:	: Preliminary
	: 1930-39	: 1940	: 1941
	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>Used Fresh</u> (fresh basis)		
Washington	13,860	8,410	10,600
Oregon	16,650	16,900	15,400
	<u>Canned</u> (fresh basis) <u>2/</u>		
Washington	4,710	8,700	7,700
Oregon	15,920	11,300	30,000
	<u>Dried</u> (dry basis) <u>3/</u>		
Washington	2,890	110	400
Oregon	21,780	2,600	6,010

- 1/ These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption. 2/ Includes small quantities for cold packing. 3/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	: Condition Oct. 1 1/ :			: Production 1/ :			: Indicated
AND	: Average: :			: Average: :			
STATE	: 1930-39:	: 1940:	: 1941:	: 1930-39:	: 1939:	: 1940:	
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	75	77	78	37,196	44,404	47,192	--
Valencias	77	75	80	21,393	26,883	27,720	2/
Navels & Misc.	73	79	76	15,803	17,521	19,472	18,544
Florida, all	75	67	64	21,290	28,000	31,100	31,300
Early & Midseason	--	68	65	3/ 12,521	15,000	15,900	16,800
Valencias	--	65	62	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,500	12,700
Tangerines	65	74	37	2,350	2,400	2,700	1,300
Satsumas	56	52	49	--	--	--	--
Texas	59	64	72	1,157	2,360	2,750	3,100
Arizona	78	68	66	252	520	500	580
Alabama	3/ 62	5	30	65	75	1	4
Mississippi	3/ 54	4/	5	46	59	4/	1
Louisiana	3/ 80	58	51	275	228	253	235
7 States 5/	75	73	72	60,281	75,646	81,796	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	66	68	50	14,760	15,900	24,600	20,300
Seedless	--	68	57	3/ 5,250	6,500	8,400	8,400
Other	--	68	47	3/ 10,393	9,400	16,200	11,900
Texas	51	54	59	6,350	14,400	13,800	15,100
Arizona	80	67	76	1,505	2,900	2,650	2,900
California	74	76	79	1,766	1,975	1,924	1,933
4 States 5/	64	63	57	24,381	35,175	42,974	40,233
LEMONS:							
California 5/	74	83	76	8,813	11,963	17,072	2/
LIMES:							
Florida	72	36	73	37	95	80	2/

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.
- 2/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes (from bloom of 1941) will be issued in December.
- 3/ Short-time average.
- 4/ Failure reported.
- 5/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average : 1930-39	1940	1941	Average : 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent			Tons		
APRICOTS:						
California	2/64	2/26	2/57	240,700	103,000	205,000
Washington	2/3/69	2/86	2/79	7,170	12,900	12,100
2 States	--	2/28	2/58	247,870	115,900	217,100
FIGS:						
California:						
Dried)	74	83	72	4/ 23,160	4/ 32,000	---
Not dried)				8,890	15,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	55	76	52	24,420	50,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	61	40	26	13,720	10,200	6,500
WALNUTS:						
California	74	68	78	43,330	42,200	52,000
Oregon	3/70	69	78	2,655	4,200	5,500
2 States	--	68	78	45,985	46,400	57,500
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	3/79	69	87	1,321	2,700	3,870
Washington	3/77	71	92	3/ 242	510	720
2 States	--	69	88	1,539	3,210	4,590
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	2/65	2/36	2/55	1,546	880	---
					Boxes 5/	
PINEAPPLES:						
Florida	2/74	2/60	2/64	14,550	8,000	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. 2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.
3/ Short-time average. 4/ Dry basis. 5/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

CRANBERRIES

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
State:	Harvested	For							
	Average:	harvest	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated			
	1930-39:	1940	1941	1930-39:	1940	1941	1930-39:	1940	1941
	Acres			Barrels			Barrels		
Mass.	13,720	13,700	13,700	30.0	24.2	35.4	412,400	332,000	485,000
N. J.	11,000	11,000	11,000	9.6	8.2	8.0	105,700	90,000	88,000
Wis.	2,290	2,500	2,800	29.9	48.4	37.5	68,600	121,000	105,000
Wash.	579	700	800	21.6	36.0	45.0	12,480	25,200	36,000
Oreg.	150	150	150	30.9	80.7	74.0	4,640	12,100	11,100
5									
States	27,739	28,050	28,450	21.8	20.7	25.5	603,320	580,300	725,100

PECANS

State	All varieties					
	Condition October 1			Production		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	53	39	70	174	144	261
Missouri	45	36	59	856	400	840
North Carolina	63	63	73	912	993	1,406
South Carolina	61	58	68	1,082	1,355	1,552
Georgia	56	59	69	7,452	8,526	10,360
Florida	53	56	65	1,431	1,426	1,690
Alabama	58	45	72	3,042	2,219	4,104
Mississippi	50	24	53	5,060	2,717	5,989
Arkansas	56	47	54	3,544	2,902	3,657
Louisiana	54	52	37	4,571	4,514	2,700
Oklahoma	40	52	70	12,282	22,230	30,960
Texas	42	52	33	24,270	41,000	21,390
12 States	47	53	52	64,676	88,426	84,909

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	--	3	5	174	141	256
Missouri	18	8	34	838	392	806
North Carolina	650	715	1,040	263	278	366
South Carolina	932	1,152	1,350	150	203	202
Georgia	6,902	7,929	9,738	550	597	622
Florida	1,139	1,155	1,369	292	271	321
Alabama	2,694	2,041	3,776	347	178	328
Mississippi	2,570	1,331	2,935	2,490	1,336	3,054
Arkansas	335	377	585	3,209	2,525	3,072
Louisiana	1,097	1,309	756	3,474	3,205	1,944
Oklahoma	356	1,556	2,167	11,927	20,674	28,793
Texas	1,018	2,870	1,711	23,252	38,130	19,679
12 States	17,710	20,446	25,466	46,966	67,980	59,443

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	October 10, 1941
October 1, 1941		3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Indicated:	Average:		Indicated:
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	263	267	280	44,016	44,055	45,360
New York	136	126	133	29,286	26,838	26,866
Pennsylvania	120	130	133	24,924	24,570	23,674
3 Eastern	161.6	138.4	176.9	98,226	95,463	95,900
Michigan	95	86	100	26,606	20,640	20,600
Wisconsin	85	78	94	21,830	15,054	16,262
Minnesota	76	95	82	23,083	23,750	18,204
North Dakota	73	110	100	9,852	18,920	15,800
South Dakota	53	63	70	2,300	2,016	2,170
5 Central	82.3	90.6	92.5	83,674	80,380	73,036
Nebraska	81	140	135	8,030	11,340	9,855
Montana	90	120	115	1,774	2,040	1,840
Idaho	224	265	255	25,505	32,860	28,560
Wyoming	83	120	105	2,179	2,400	1,995
Colorado	143	195	175	14,151	15,210	12,775
Utah	152	170	170	2,021	2,040	1,836
Nevada	144	170	170	358	391	340
Washington	170	185	190	8,344	8,325	8,170
Oregon	151	185	185	6,762	8,510	8,695
California 2/	238	320	310	7,365	12,480	11,470
10 Western	153.5	205.9	197.6	76,490	95,596	85,536
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	121.8	141.5	144.2	258,389	271,439	254,472

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	156	165	155	1,487	1,634	1,472
Vermont	136	140	140	2,277	2,142	2,030
Massachusetts	140	165	145	2,204	3,135	2,726
Rhode Island	177	195	175	634	878	770
Connecticut	163	180	180	2,635	3,402	3,402
5 New England	149.8	165.5	157.3	9,237	11,191	10,400
West Virginia	79	110	110	2,844	3,630	3,630
Ohio	98	100	115	12,652	11,800	11,960
Indiana	87	85	92	5,279	4,335	4,324
Illinois	76	91	100	3,448	3,549	3,600
Iowa	77	102	100	5,549	6,120	5,700
5 Central	86.7	97.8	105.5	29,771	29,434	29,214
New Mexico	72	80	80	421	480	480
Arizona	84	115	140	207	276	392
2 Southwestern	75.7	90.0	99.1	629	756	872
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	95.9	109.8	115.0	39,637	41,381	40,486
30 LATE STATES	117.5	136.3	139.3	298,027	312,820	294,958

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	168	175	179	8,262	10,150	9,845
Delaware	87	103	74	455	443	311
Maryland	100	115	94	2,997	2,898	2,294
Virginia	112	137	88	10,661	10,412	6,776
Kentucky	75	90	80	3,609	4,140	3,760
Missouri	77	104	106	4,352	5,616	5,830
Kansas	78	98	110	2,754	2,548	2,860
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	104.1	125.1	109.8	33,089	36,207	31,676
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	116.0	135.0	135.8	331,116	349,027	326,634

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	100	109	85	8,182	8,720	6,885
South Carolina	115	114	91	2,475	3,192	2,730
Georgia	66	78	58	1,096	1,432	1,160
Florida	111	154	110	3,120	4,312	3,190
Tennessee	68	77	60	2,870	3,388	2,700
Alabama	87	87	108	3,179	4,176	5,400
Mississippi	71	62	66	1,135	1,240	1,386
Arkansas	73	95	73	3,047	3,895	3,139
Louisiana	61	57	62	2,502	2,280	2,728
Oklahoma	71	75	62	2,600	2,550	2,170
Texas	64	64	98	3,712	3,200	6,076
California 3/	250	285	265	5,411	10,260	10,335
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	89.5	104.0	96.0	38,929	48,695	47,899
TOTAL UNITED STATES	112.6	130.3	129.0	370,045	397,722	374,533

- 1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.
- 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
- 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEET POTATOES						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
New Jersey	141	120	100	2,152	1,800	1,600
Indiana	102	100	105	419	300	315
Illinois	85	81	90	532	426	540
Iowa	86	95	100	256	285	300
Missouri	79	90	85	926	1,170	1,105
Kansas	88	140	130	400	420	390
Delaware	123	145	100	804	725	500
Maryland	132	165	140	1,071	1,485	1,400
Virginia	111	125	102	4,061	3,875	3,264
North Carolina	96	96	90	8,354	7,104	7,200
South Carolina	85	80	73	5,401	5,040	4,745
Georgia	72	70	68	8,510	6,930	7,412
Florida	66	60	68	1,400	1,080	1,292
Kentucky	83	85	83	1,904	1,955	1,992
Tennessee	88	85	88	5,019	4,335	5,192
Alabama	80	60	85	7,773	4,920	8,330
Mississippi	87	65	88	7,222	4,435	6,424
Arkansas	73	90	92	3,016	3,240	3,312
Louisiana	70	58	68	6,884	4,988	6,324
Oklahoma	61	80	80	1,173	1,600	1,680
Texas	71	85	85	4,726	4,335	5,270
California	108	120	120	1,204	1,440	1,560
U.S.	83.0	80.3	83.2	73,208	61,998	70,147

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1941

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State	: October 1 :(Avg.) 1930-39	: October 1 1939	: October 1 1940	: October 1 1941
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	13.9	15.0	14.7	15.6
N.H.	14.8	14.6	14.6	15.5
Vt.	13.5	13.4	14.6	14.7
Mass.	17.7	17.6	17.6	18.0
Conn.	16.9	18.2	16.3	19.8
N.Y.	16.1	15.7	16.1	17.4
N.J.	18.1	18.8	19.0	19.9
Pa.	15.9	15.7	17.5	17.3
N. ATL.	15.97	15.96	16.67	17.54
Ohio	14.6	14.7	15.2	16.1
Ind.	13.8	13.9	15.0	14.3
Ill.	13.0	14.1	14.9	15.4
Mich.	15.8	16.4	17.9	17.7
Wis.	14.0	14.7	14.8	15.0
E. N. CENT.	14.18	14.71	15.42	16.01
Minn.	12.0	12.7	12.9	12.5
Iowa	12.3	12.5	14.0	15.8
Mo.	9.8	9.8	11.9	11.8
N. Dak.	10.7	10.8	11.9	11.0
S. Dak.	9.7	9.9	10.4	9.3
Nebr.	11.5	11.4	12.1	12.6
Kans.	11.2	11.3	12.2	12.4
W. N. CENT.	11.19	11.41	12.35	12.16
Md.	14.7	16.7	16.4	15.0
Va.	11.8	12.2	13.4	15.4
W. Va.	12.4	12.1	12.3	11.8
N. C.	11.6	12.3	12.9	12.7
S. C.	10.1	10.8	10.5	10.8
Ga.	8.5	9.5	8.8	9.4
S. ATL.	11.15	12.04	12.37	12.26
Ky.	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.3
Tenn.	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.4
Ala.	7.7	8.4	8.6	8.9
Miss.	6.9	6.5	6.6	7.1
Ark.	8.0	7.7	8.7	8.5
Okla.	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.2
Tex.	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2
S. CENT.	9.03	9.11	9.33	9.71
Mont.	13.0	15.9	15.2	14.6
Idaho	16.8	17.3	17.1	17.5
Wyo.	12.3	14.4	13.0	13.4
Colo.	12.0	14.0	13.9	14.0
Wash.	16.7	17.3	17.5	17.3
Oreg.	14.4	14.9	13.4	15.7
Calif.	17.2	20.1	19.0	18.4
WEST.	14.49	16.12	16.00	16.49
U.S.	12.38	12.82	13.40	13.70

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 CROP REPORTING BOARD
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1941

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1 1/

State	Av. 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
	Number			
Maine	35.1	42.8	45.0	46.0
N.H.	34.3	42.0	41.0	41.0
Vt.	34.0	41.1	41.8	41.5
Mass.	35.4	43.1	43.0	43.5
R.I.	33.1	35.0	42.2	38.0
Conn.	35.9	39.7	40.5	40.6
N.Y.	28.5	33.5	31.9	34.8
N.J.	27.5	31.1	33.1	33.8
Pa.	27.3	29.9	31.5	31.5
N. ATL.	29.2	35.3	33.8	34.8
Ohio	28.0	30.1	33.0	33.1
Ind.	26.1	29.0	31.7	33.5
Ill.	23.7	24.9	29.3	29.7
Mich.	30.4	29.3	29.6	31.2
Wis.	27.0	21.6	31.0	31.5
E. N. CENT.	26.6	28.2	30.9	31.7
Minn.	24.6	28.5	29.3	30.0
Iowa	25.5	27.0	28.4	29.2
Mo.	24.1	21.9	27.2	30.6
N. Dak.	24.7	26.8	29.3	28.6
S. Dak.	23.7	25.3	26.9	29.2
Nebr.	23.7	26.1	27.8	29.1
Kans.	23.4	23.5	27.7	30.0
W. N. CENT.	24.4	25.3	28.0	29.7
Del.	24.8	27.6	29.8	31.2
Md.	25.6	29.8	28.7	29.0
Va.	24.5	27.2	29.0	30.9
W. Va.	27.5	30.6	32.5	33.2
N.C.	26.7	30.8	28.6	32.5
S.C.	23.4	27.8	26.7	26.3
Ga.	24.7	27.5	26.7	27.1
Fla.	27.3	29.5	31.5	33.3
S. ATL.	25.5	28.8	29.0	30.4
Ky.	23.0	24.5	27.6	30.1
Tenn.	22.7	23.1	26.3	27.9
Ala.	25.8	29.1	30.9	32.9
Miss.	25.6	24.9	27.0	30.1
Ark.	25.0	25.3	30.2	30.4
La.	23.0	23.0	25.5	26.0
Okla.	22.7	20.8	27.4	27.3
Tex.	24.5	24.6	26.6	27.8
S. CENT.	23.9	24.1	27.4	28.6
Mont.	28.7	31.0	31.5	30.7
Idaho	32.3	34.2	37.0	32.2
Wyo.	29.4	29.4	30.7	31.5
Colo.	26.0	26.7	29.6	28.2
N. Mex.	23.7	25.9	23.2	25.4
Ariz.	28.4	31.6	31.2	27.0
Utah	33.7	35.5	36.3	39.6
Nev.	28.8	33.6	34.3	33.5
Wash.	35.0	36.6	38.1	36.8
Oreg.	33.1	35.9	32.7	33.6
Calif.	30.8	31.3	34.5	34.5
WEST.	30.9	32.2	34.0	33.6
U.S.	26.0	27.5	29.8	30.9

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

